

A WEEK'S WASH FOR TWOPENCE, WITHOUT RUBBING.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' INIMITABLE WASHING PREPARATION still maintains its pre-eminence. It is the quickest, safest, best, cheapest, and most effectual detergent in the world. It saves time, labour, soap, firing, and money. It does not injure the most delicate material, but improves colours, whitens linen, and softens harsh fabrics, and is the ONLY WASHING LIQUID EXTANT in which the clothes can be boiled.

A WEEK'S WASH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, at a cost of 2d. each Wash; all that is necessary is to boil the clothes for twenty minutes, rinse, and dry them.

Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, or 4s. per gallon. None is genuine without "TWELVETREES BROTHERS" over the cork.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS have been appointed Wholesale Agents for introducing into Town and Country with the above article,

The **GLENFIELD DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH**, which requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron, in packets, at 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

Their **BRITISH FURNITURE CREAM** is the most beautiful composition made. It cleans, brightens, and adds a lustre (without labour) which is truly astonishing. In bottles, at 6d. and 1s. each.

Their **INEFFACEABLE FURNITURE POLISH** is the most durable of the kind. It is easily applied, and is a universal favourite. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **UNRIVALLED METAL PASTE** supersedes all others. It extracts rust from Steel goods, and produces on Brass, Copper, Pewter, and all Polished Metal articles, the most brilliant effects. In Pots, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **POMADE FOR THE HAIR** is an excellent article, unique of its kind, is equal to the most costly preparation, and is preferred to all others. In glass jars, at 1d. and 2d. each.

Their **DELICIOUSLY-SCENTED HAIR OIL**, Pale and Red, is an invaluable and indispensable article for the Toilet, and is especially recommended, being all a good Hair Oil should be. In Bottles, at 1d., 2d., and 6d. each, and at per gallon to the trade.

Their **INCOMPARABLE INDIA-RUBBER BLACKING** is the greatest achievement of modern science, and such is its matchless excellence, that no shop or house in the Kingdom should be without it. It is the choicest and most perfect article ever yet made. It renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a deep, rich, permanent black, bright and beautiful. In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; and in Cakes at 4d. and 1d. each.

Their **SUPERIOR PENNY GLASS SQUARE INKS**, with Capsule Tops, are the largest that are made, and their **ELEGANT BELL-SHAPED GLASS BOTTLES** are altogether unique in appearance and design. They are filled with the Best Brilliant Jet Black Ink, Deep Unchangeable Blue, and Elegant Indelible Red. Sold at 1d., 2d., and 3d.

Sold by every Druggist, Grocer, and Stationer in the Kingdom; and Wholesale by Messrs. TWELVETREES BROTHERS, Merchants, General Warehousemen, and Manufacturers, of HOLLAND-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE, LONDON, where complete lists of all the Preparations may be obtained.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR!

CHAPPED HANDS, AND THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASHING-TUB, NO LONGER NECESSARY!

DR. TAYLOR'S EMOLLIENT WASHING FLUID SUPERSEDES SODA, POTASH and all other harsh preparations and ingredients used for softening water, washing and cleaning; effecting a **GREAT SAVING IN SOAP, TIME, AND LABOUR**,

And at the same time ensuring thorough purity.

The detergent properties are superior to anything yet discovered.

The **WASHING FLUID** contains none of the caustic ingredients of corrosive alkalies, and is, consequently, warranted not to injure the fibre of the finest textures—softens the hardest water—does not chap the hands, or make them rough—requires very little rubbing. It dissolves grease, liberates dirt, and is the best solvent ever yet discovered of the impurities common to wearing apparel.

The **WASHING FLUID** may be applied, with great effect, to the cleansing of wood, paint, and every description of house-cleaning. It is eminently useful for bed-room furniture and floors, as it is a repellent of vermin.

It will be found very effective in cleansing glass, the crust from port wine bottles, and all kinds of grease and dirt from windows, as also pewter pots and metallic wares.

The cleansing properties of the **Washing Fluid** are so simple and economical, that no family should fail to use it. **Twopence saves Twopence worth of Soap.**

A WEEK'S WASHING COSTS TWOPENCE!

To public establishments it is particularly recommended. To sea-going vessels it is most important, as it softens sea-water and renders it applicable to washing purposes.

IN BOTTLES AT FOURPENCE AND EIGHTPENCE EACH.

Manufactured and sold for the Proprietor, by TAYLOR AND CO., LONDON VINEGAR WORKS, LONG-LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, where all applications for Agencies, &c., must be made.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS, OILMEN, AND CHEMISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

RECIPES FOR SUMMER DAINTIES,

INCLUDING all the REFRESHING BEVERAGES, both LIQUID and POWDER, ICES, MARMALADES, JELLIES, JAMS, CREAMS, BRITISH SUMMER WINES, CYDERS, LIQUEURS, Pectitious MINERAL WATERS, both aerated and carbonated, with and without machines, Essences, new and beautiful Colourings, &c.

The Edition for 1850 of PROFESSOR VILLENEUVE'S MONSTER COLLECTION OF CHOICE RECIPES for the economical production of the above (with hundreds of other) delicacies of the season, are now ready. Many excellent Original Recipes will be found for the undermentioned:—

REFRESHING BEVERAGES IN BOTTLES.	Real Persian Sherbert.	Chalybeate and every other Water of repute.	MARMALADES TO SUPERSEDE BUTTER.
Nectar of the Gods.	Lemonade, &c., &c.	LIQUEURS.	Orange Marmalade.
Lemonade, 3 methods.	And all other esteemed Powders	Punch a la Romaine.	Real Scotch Marmalade.
Ginger Beer, 4 methods.	MINERAL WATERS.	Sherry Cobbler, &c., &c.	Transparent Marmalade.
Giraming.	Carrara Waters.	SUMMER WINES.	Cherry Marmalade.
Gingerade.	Sir James Murray's Fluid	Currant Wine.	Red Currant Jelly.
Spruce Beer, &c., &c.	Magnesia.	British Netter.	Raspberry Jelly.
POWDERS.	Seltzer Water.	Pasperry Wine, and those most in request.	And others too numerous to mention.
Rose Lemon Kall.	Balarise Water.		
	Aix-la-Chapelle Water.		

The above are merely a few of the many valuable recipes that abound in this book; the Syrups are of the very best quality, and the excellence of the formulas for the **INSTANTANEOUS PRODUCTION OF ICE** may be judged by their being capable of rendering, in a very short time, **FIFTY POUNDS OF MERCURY A SOLID BLOCK**. Great attention has been paid to the directions, which are simple and complete. Price 2s., or forwarded by return of post, without fail, on receipt of Twenty-six Postage-stamps, by Monsieur Villeneuve, 6, Spur-street, Leicester-square, London.

Every article in the trade supplied, unadulterated, at fifteen per cent. under any other house in London. List of Prices forwarded with the Book.

Extract of a letter received from Mr. H. J. Pitts, Cock-hill, New-street, Bishopsgate:—

"I am very glad I did not attend to the advertisement of 'The M. Soyer.' I thought it was a piece of humbug. It may be a M. Soyer, but not the one of the Reform Club; he ought to put the public to rights about that. It does him and you great injury."

CAUTION!—MONSIEUR VILLENEUVE earnestly cautions the public against a daring quack, who has assumed the name of his esteemed friend M. SOYER, and copied his last year's collection of Recipes, which M. V.'s patrons of last year will immediately perceive on comparison, as he has copied the very typographical errors which occurred in the First Edition. M. V. feels it a duty to the public to put them on their guard against this vagabond, as he tries every means in his power to dupe them, by assuming various foreign names, putting "De" before them, and giving different addresses, and pretending to cure Ruptures, and other incurable diseases.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR! WHISKERS! &c.

OF all the Preparations introduced for the reproduction of the Human Hair, and the production of **MUSTACHES, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.**, none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as **MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE**. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchen, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is pleasant and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S **ABSORBENT** the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions—it is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from these tormentors.

RUPTURES PERMANENTLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of all varieties of single and double ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever; is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post-free) to all parts of the world, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s., by Post-office order or cash, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. Guthrey will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage-stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 o'clock. (The Sabbath excepted.)

Beware!—Numerous complaints having been received from persons who have been victimized by various self-styled doctors, lately started, sufferers are earnestly cautioned against the youthful daring quacks, who impudently copy this announcement, adopt a plurality of names and addresses, forge testimonials, make assertions the most absurd and extravagant, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION,

No. 1, PULLEN'S ROW, ISLINGTON, Near the Turnpike.

THIS Institution was established May, 1850, for the treatment of the Sick on the Homœopathic System of Medicine.

Poor persons, within certain limitation, are admitted free of every expense, and may obtain Tickets for that purpose, simply by application, on Monday and Thursday mornings, at Nine o'clock.

Persons not desiring gratuitous relief are required to pay One Shilling for each time of attendance, which includes every expense for Medicine.

Attendance Daily from Nine till Twelve o'clock in the Morning, and from Five till Seven o'clock in the Evening.

THE NEW PILLAR SHOWER BATH at

40s. is the only one really without a pump. It is of the simplest construction, and not likely to get out of order. Part of the bottom can, in an instant, be detached and used separately as a Sponge Bath. Hand Shower Baths at 3s. each. Shower Baths with Curtains, 7s. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump, and top complete, with curtains, and japanned, from 60s. The Collapsible (the only really portable) Bath, 1½ inches deep, 15s. The Torricellian, said to be without a pump, all the novelties and all the requisites of the season in this department, are always on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton), 39, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Newman-street, and No. 1, NEWMAN-STREET.

Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, per post free. Established in Wells-street, 1820.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. JAMES BOOTH'S extraordinary success

in the treatment of every variety of Rupture is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In any case, however bad or long-standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience, pain, or confinement whatever; is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free) with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 5s., by post-office order or postage stamps, by Dr. JAMES BOOTH, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Office, Holborn.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps for the reply. In every case a cure is guaranteed. Consultations daily, the Sabbath excepted.

Beware! Numerous complaints having been received from persons who have been cruelly victimized by various self-styled doctors, lately started, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume foreign names, and others those of eminent living practitioners, sufferers are earnestly cautioned against these daring quacks, who dishonestly forge testimonials, make assertions the most absurd and extravagant, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

BALDNESS, WEAK, OR GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S Celebrated

PARISIAN POMADE, is universally acknowledged as the only efficient preparation extant for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking Greyness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled messes of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the **NURSERY** it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

THE Extraordinary success of **DR. BOOTH'S**

MEDICATED POMADE, in producing these attractive ornaments, is becoming universally known and appreciated, as the numerous testimonials received daily will testify. This elegant pomade is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and preventing greyness in all stages of existence. It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from scurf, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour to the latest period of life.

For the reproduction of the hair in baldness from whatever cause, and whatever time of life, and the production of Mustaches, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., it is decidedly the most popular and efficient preparation ever known.

It is free from all those objectionable qualities every other clumsy greasy compound for the hair possesses; and the scent is very delicate and persistent. Enough for three months' use will be sent post-free on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, by Dr. James Booth, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume Foreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, and have recourse to other practices equally base, should induce those afflicted with Rupture to use great judgment as to whom they apply for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of RUPTURE, establish the efficacy of **DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY** in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry should contain two Postage Stamps.

ADDRESS—WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At Home for consultation, daily, from Ten till One, and Four till Eight—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.



THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 241.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

"YOU SHALL" EXHIBITED IN A NEW LIGHT.

TRAITS of character come out very incidentally. A man's spirit may often be determined with more accuracy in small than in great affairs—and the true tendency of a system is reflected more vividly by jutting angles of every-day history, than by the more magnificent masses into which its substance is disposed. To see our National Church aright, it is often necessary to leave the high road of public polity, and stroll into the obscurer byeways of parochial management. Here we catch the venerable mother in her *deshabille*—without the false curls, cosmetics, and paddings, which give her a respectable appearance in the eyes of the world. Where she is careless of criticism, she displays her real character—and it is singularly consistent. There is not a point of law, or of presumed law, upon which she can take her stand, to fleece "all and every" within her reach, which she does not eagerly occupy—no matter what is outraged thereby—whether common sense, justice, decency, or religion. She foregoes no pecuniary advantage—she never remits a claim—she pushes her pretensions to the extreme limits which the letter of the law will allow of—and she shows her inherent disposition, by stepping beyond them wherever it is possible.

An illustration and proof of this occurred last week at Leicester. In that borough there is but one parish—St. Martin's—in which the laying of a church-rate has been feasible for several years—the feeling of parishioners being strongly against this method of making the unwilling pay for the worship of the indifferent. Last year, St. Martin's parish was polled, and a majority of votes given against a rate. This would have been hint significant enough to the reasonable, that the time had arrived for Churchmen in that particular parish to defray the incidental costs of their own religious worship. But State-churchism is not amenable to reason. So, on Thursday last, the parishioners were summoned to vestry, to lay a rate, and attended in considerable numbers. A rate of threepence in the pound was proposed by the churchwardens. Mr. Winks, on the part of those who object to this impost, offered an amendment, to the effect that "no rate be laid, but that the churchwardens be requested to endeavour to obtain the necessary funds for the decent celebration of divine service, &c., by soliciting contributions from the regular attendants at St. Martin's Church." This amendment the vicar, the Rev. E. T. Vaughan—an Evangelical, we believe, and, in other respects, an estimable man—declined to put to the meeting as illegal, which, considering the *dicta* of the Courts in the Braintree case, we are not surprised at. But the vicar was not content with acting upon an interpretation which the House of Lords may possibly upset, and which is revolting to every Englishman's sense of right. He, notwithstanding that he had previously exhorted his parishioners to let nothing pass that day "which would be adverse to kind

Christian feeling," having flung aside the amendment as irrelevant, positively refused to put the original motion, and, acting under the advice of lawyers who love religion, he declared the rate carried by being merely proposed and seconded. Protest was vain. The reverend gentleman was doing his duty, as he said, "according to law." The decision in the Braintree case, still *sub judice*, sinks into nothing in comparison of this. That robs a majority of its rights—this robs both majority and minority, by depriving both of the opportunity of expressing either concurrence or dissent.

Several important truths are brought out into vivid relief by this proceeding. It illustrates the grasping and encroaching spirit generated by State-churchism even in men whose character gives promise of better things. The Rev. E. Vaughan is a man who, in his private relationships, would probably scorn to take unjust advantage of another, even if the letter of the law put it into his power to do so. But as an abettor of the ecclesiastical system with which he stands connected, and in the dishonoured name of that Christianity which he commends from the pulpit, he does not scruple to make the absurd and most conjectural interpretation of law a lever for wrenching from the unwilling that support which his Church claims at their hands. He cannot suppose that his method of proceeding, even if legal, is calculated to reflect credit upon the sacred truths he is appointed to expound and enforce. He must be morally certain that it will do outrage to many a tender conscience, and unseal many a fountain of bitter animosity. He has summoned his parishioners together to jeer at and mock them, before spoiling them. He makes himself party to a gross deceit, a dishonesty, and a palpable injustice. And he does all this with complacency, as if law could change the essential character of unrighteousness—and as if that villany may be securely done in the name of the Church, which men would blush to do in the name of Mammon. At every point the Churchman overrides the Christian.

Again, we see in the above case the real aim of State-churchism. "Money, money, money—by fair means, if we may—by foul means, if we must." Everywhere the system develops the same feature. "How can we get?" is the one theme of ecclesiastical discussion, instead of "What can we give?" A week or two ago we saw the House of Commons, acting on episcopal suggestions, coin money for Church extension out of human corpses. Scarcely had this disgusting exhibition passed out of sight, when, as in dissolving views, it was succeeded by another, and a worse one—a formal proposition to make money by the sale of ecclesiastical patronage, or the legal right of deciding for certain parishes who shall choose the spiritual teacher for the parishioners. And now we have a clergyman calling around him those whom he is supposed to instruct in godliness, and telling them that a certain sum of money in the shape of a rate he *will* have, and, lest they should refuse it, denying them the ordinary right of expressing any opinion upon the matter at all. What signify appearances, which, in this case, are ugly as sin? What cares the Church for reason, or justice, or religion? Good men may be grieved—bad men may scoff—evil passions may be excited—wrong may be inflicted—spiritual influence may be paralyzed—what cares the Church, so long as it can but clutch the needed money, and assert in doing so its own ascendancy?

Churchmen are wont to screen their own unrighteousness from themselves, as did the vicar of St. Martin's, behind the plea, "It is the law—and whilst it remains the law it must be enforced." Let us give them a hint. The law gives them just the same power to levy a church-rate, as it does to an eldest son to appropriate to himself the property of a parent dying intestate—that is, it unjustly puts it within their reach to do a flagrant wrong. But it does not *compel* them to do it. To raise money for Church purposes by voluntary contribution is not illegal. No! but they *choose* to worry, spoil, defraud, and insult their fellow-

parishioners, for the honour of their beloved Church. They *prefer* it, and, unfortunately, law authorizes them to insist upon the preference. Respect for law is what they plead in justification of their conduct—as well might Shylock have protested that his keen appetite for "the pound of flesh" which the law allowed, but did not force him to take, was excited not by the cruel hatred of his heart, but by reverence for the laws of his country.

But the case is not one for argument—brute will decides upon it before vouchsafing to it a hearing. We are mistaken if the men of Leicester are to be cowed into submission by legal clericalism—if so, they are changed indeed. 'Tis plain, however, that they are not. They have held a public meeting—they have appointed a committee to watch proceedings. Let them secure at once a sufficient guarantee fund—and, unless the point be previously disposed of by the decision of the House of Lords in the Braintree case, let them dispute the stand taken by the vicar of St. Martin's, as long as it shall remain disputable, and give Englishmen another chapter illustrative of the essential character of State-churchism, and of the spirit which its rapacity can evoke and discipline. These are the things which are preparing the way for the extinction of the Establishment.

ADDRESS FROM THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Our readers will recollect that at the recent Anti-state-church Conference an address to the Wesleyan body was adopted. We have now the pleasure of placing it before them as revised by the Executive Committee:—

TO THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DEAR BRETHREN,—The position which you occupy as members of Voluntary Churches justifies a special appeal to you, from an Association which seeks, among other objects, the removal of the disabilities and grievances inflicted on the entire body of Dissenters, by the existence of a Church "by law established."

Voluntaries yourselves, it is natural to suppose that you feel interested in every movement which affects the principles on which your own societies are founded. If State Churches, created by Acts of Parliament, brand all Dissenters with political degradation, and subject them to various social wrongs, you may reasonably be regarded as having, with other branches of Dissent, a sympathy with the objects contemplated by this Association. What affects our principles, bears equally upon your own. In contending against State Establishments of religion, we are maintaining the ground on which you stand, and the principles upon which your ecclesiastical existence and prosperity are identified. Can you be indifferent to the success of a movement which claims for all the religious freedom bequeathed by the Lord Jesus?

You are too numerous and influential to be disregarded by either the supporters or the opponents of the Church and State connexion; for though the position which you may occupy in this contest will not determine its issue, yet it would be folly to suppose that the wished-for triumph will neither be accelerated by your co-operation nor postponed by your neutrality. Collectively, you constitute an element of power which must be a most efficient auxiliary, if enlisted on the side of truth, and a formidable obstacle—so far as any opposition to truth can be formidable—if arrayed against it. A community affording illustrations so conclusive to the efficiency of the voluntary principle cannot consider an address from an Anti-state-church Association as unseemly or intrusive.

Strenuous efforts have been made to persuade you that you are not Dissenters. You have been told that you sustain a most honourable relation to the Established Church, being an auxiliary or appendage to it; that thus a portion of what is deemed its influence and respectability is shared by you; and that, by virtue of this relation, you are enabled to infuse into it increased spirituality and godliness. You are also reminded that your founder was a Churchman, and lived and died cherishing sentiments of filial affection for the Establishment, of which he, with thousands of the early Methodists, deemed himself a member to his dying day.

But whatever were the sentiments, not to say the prejudices, of the first Methodists respecting the State Church, you, as Wesleyans, are well aware that attachment to national religious establishments forms no part of the basis on which your denominational existence rests. When you became Methodists, no profession of such attachment was required from you. When your names were first written in the class-books, you did not subscribe yourselves members of the Church of

England; on the contrary, many of you were, in principle, Dissenters. You are, therefore, under no obligation, as Wesleyans, to defend the so-called Church of England, or even to maintain a neutrality. Whatever part you take in the present controversy, you violate no pledge, are compromised by no subscription, are fettered by no initial act of membership. You are free to act as your own convictions may dictate.

The idea that the Methodist body forms an appendage to the Church Establishment should be regarded as one of the by-gones of history. You have abandoned the position occupied by Wesley and many of his coadjutors. They gloried in being members of this Establishment. You, both practically and officially, avow yourselves to be Nonconformists. They boasted that they were only united societies, ready, as soon as events were propitious, to take refuge under the parent wing of the Establishment; and, therefore, repudiated the idea of administering, except in rare instances, the ordinances of Christ among themselves. You, however, affirm your societies to be Christian churches, having equal authority with other churches to dispense all Christian ordinances, and maintain all Christian institutions.

During the period that you were supposed to cherish a leaning towards the Parliamentary Church, it is notorious that you were regarded by it as Dissenters, and, as such, treated with contumely and subjected to wrong. Wesleyans have been no better treated than other Dissenters, except on emergencies, when the State Church has been endangered, and the most despised ally has become of accidental importance. She has been as scornful and as persecuting towards you, even when approaching her with respect, as to avowed aliens and recognised foes. Your reputed neutrality has not warded off her blows. She sees you in the garb of Dissent. You are not with her, and therefore against her. She can make no distinction among her opponents; except, perhaps, to despise more heartily any who, while endeavouring to conciliate her favour, are effectually undermining her power.

What favours do you, as Wesleyans, receive from the Church of England? Do its clergy exchange pulpits more frequently with Methodists than with other Dissenting ministers? Or does it make an exception in your favour, while denying the validity of ministerial ordination among Dissenters generally? Are the Christian ordinances administered among you of greater value in the estimation of the true Churchman, than in the case of other denominations? Are your local preachers, your class-leaders, your prayer-leaders, your sick visitors, less regarded as intruders than analogous officers in other Dissenting bodies? Are Wesleyans, on account of their supposed friendliness to the State Church, less liable to painful annoyance by the refusal of clergymen to conduct the funeral observances at the burial of their deceased relatives? Or do ecclesiastical tax-gatherers pass by their doors, as enjoying an exemption from the odious exactions by which the Establishment is supported? In a word, are you, as Wesleyans, relieved from any disabilities, or do you enjoy any peculiar facilities for carrying on your religious operations? On the contrary, is it not the fact that Wesleyans are, in some cases, even more derided and persecuted by members of the State Church, than are those belonging to other Dissenting denominations?

But it is on religious grounds mainly that we seek to enlist your sympathies and to secure your aid, and not merely because State-establishments of religion are inimical to the enjoyment of civil freedom, and are intolerant towards all who dissent.

Wesleyans! as deeply interested in all that concerns the honour of the Head of the Christian Church, can you conscientiously stand aloof from every effort to assert his exclusive authority over the conscience, and remain silent while a purely political body arrogates to itself the right of determining after what manner the Almighty shall be worshipped? If it be true that State Churches are but political engines in the hands of statesmen, and, as such, are too frequently employed for abridging the liberties of men; if they allow ministers of religion to be chosen by political functionaries, or by patrons who may themselves be regardless of religion; if their requirements of uniformity tends to formalism, and the emoluments and political privileges connected with them offer powerful attractions to worldliness and hypocrisy; if they violate the spirit of Christianity, which requires that the support rendered to it shall be the homage of an enlightened and a renovated intellect; if their existence necessarily depends on the employment of physical force; if they are sources of political discontent and religious animosity; if, in fact, they interpose obstacles to the spread of religion, instead of commending it to the attention and regard of mankind; will you, ought you, can brethren of the Wesleyan churches stand by as indifferent spectators of the great struggle in which we are engaged?

Recollect that the supporters of the State Church system are untiring in their efforts to extend and strengthen it, and that, by maintaining silence, you are sanctioning evils which you cannot but deplore, and might possibly prevent. The awakening of the public mind to a sense of the injustice of giving to any one religious body exclusive privileges, has induced, in the minds of the leading statesmen of all political parties, the desire which they have openly avowed to endow out of the public funds the ministers of all religious sects. To such a policy you cannot but be hostile, and yet you are in danger of being committed to a practical approval of it by the acts of members of your body. Already are some of your missionaries in the colonies in the receipt of sums from Parliamentary grants, and, unless there be on your part a firm protest against the receipt of public money by your ministers, you will find yourselves to have been the means of assisting to establish the latitudinarian principle which equally supports truth and error, and brings religionists of every class under the blighting influence of State-patronage and control.

We have a deep conviction that, so far from the change we seek being calculated to diminish the amount or weaken the force of religion, its adaptation to man's fallen condition will be more signally displayed, when it is made to rest on the basis on which it has been placed by its Divine Founder. The separation of the Church from the State will not reduce the number of pious ministers or members of the Church, nor will their influence for good be impaired. Not only will all that it now contains of spiritual life and power remain, but its capabilities for advancing the spiritual interests of men will be greatly increased when it is no longer fettered and corrupted by alliance with secular governments. There may be fewer formalists, but more zealous Chris-

tians. There may be less of interested profession, but not the slightest loss of vital godliness. Much of the present externalism of the Church may disappear, but its strength will be more completely developed when it is no longer subject to the enfeebling influence of legislative support.

Encouraged both by the soundness of our principles and by the signs of the times, and animated by the inspiring hope of rescuing Christianity from the hands of worldly politicians, and a section of the Christian Church from a humiliating bondage, we pursue our great vocation with a determination not to relax our efforts until our object has been fully realized. Help us, then, Wesleyan brethren, in hastening this consummation, by taking up your proper position as citizens and as volunteers. Resolve to share with us the difficulties and the honours of so sacred an enterprise; and then, as we shall have laboured, we shall rejoice together, as having been the instruments, under God, of strengthening the bond of union between Christian Churches, and rendering more effectual their efforts for diffusing the gospel among men.

The statement of receipts in the Annual Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, presented April, 1850, contains the following item:—"Colonial Grants, £3,907 5s."

EXTRAORDINARY CHURCH-RATE PROCEEDINGS AT LEICESTER.

(Abridged from the *Leicester Mercury*.)

The vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's, Leicester, have renewed their attempt to impose a church-rate in that parish, although defeated on a poll being taken last year. A meeting of the parishioners was held in the vestry, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of passing the accounts of the churchwardens for the past year, and to lay a rate for defraying the expenses attendant on the celebration of divine service in St. Martin's Church, and for the necessary repairs of the edifice, &c. The Rev. E. T. Vaughan, vicar, presided, and after a few introductory remarks, in which he expressed a hope that nothing which passed that day would be adverse to kind Christian feeling, he called upon Mr. Luck, the senior churchwarden, to produce the accounts for the past year, and the estimate of expenses for next year. From these accounts it appeared that a balance of £16 10s. 10d. was due to the churchwardens, and the estimate for the ensuing year was £185 5s. A rate of 3d. in the pound, he said, would produce nearly £195, and he had to ask the parishioners to grant such a rate.

Mr. C. B. BOWMAN moved that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted.

Mr. T. H. THOMPSON seconded the motion.

Mr. WINKS moved an amendment to the effect that no rate be laid, but that the churchwardens be requested to endeavour to obtain the necessary funds for the decent celebration of divine service, &c., by soliciting contributions from the regular attendants of St. Martin's Church.

The VICAR said he felt that such an amendment could not be legally put to the meeting.

Mr. G. STEVENSON, solicitor, seconded the amendment. The raising of the funds by voluntary means was perfectly legal, and much more satisfactory than laying a rate [hear, hear], and he maintained that they had a right to consider the best means of raising the money [hear]. In support of this assertion, Mr. S. quoted the opinion of Baron Rolfe, a most eminent judge, who it was expected would shortly fill the highest legal post in the kingdom; and that opinion was corroborated by Baron Park, who was scarcely less eminent, and who, in the opinion of some, was the most eminent judge on the English Bench [hear]. He, therefore, submitted, very confidently, that there was no case at all which precluded them from passing the amendment [hear].

The VICAR asked if a similar amendment could be legally put at a parish meeting assembled to lay a poor rate?

Mr. STEVENSON said the cases were not analogous—the present meeting had a right to deliberate as to how the funds should be raised.

The VICAR was of opinion that if persons came forward at the commencement of a year of office, and said they would contribute so and so, the churchwardens would be justified in taking it; but when they were assembled in vestry to lay a rate, he thought such an amendment could not be put.

Mr. MILES read a passage from a decision of Mr. Justice Maule's, and said that from that decision he (Mr. Miles) had no hesitation in saying that the amendment was illegal.

Mr. G. TOLLER, solicitor—Is not a motion negating a rate equally illegal?

The VICAR—Certainly.

Mr. R. TOLLER, Clerk of the Peace for the borough: Have you not made a motion for a rate?

The VICAR: We have.

Mr. R. TOLLER: Are you going to put that to the meeting?

Mr. MILES: We are come determined to lay a rate. By my advice the motion would not be put; but acted upon [cries of "Oh! Oh!"] and marks of disapprobation.]

The VICAR said, if any amendment was made it must be as to the amount of the rate.

Mr. R. TOLLER apprehended from what was said that it was absurd for ratepayers to come there to vote, if a rate was to be acted upon because no amendment proposing a different amount was made. He did not think a single Dissenter in the parish would pay that rate ["No, not one"]. It was the most monstrous thing he ever heard of [hear, hear].

After some further conversation as to the legality or illegality of the present mode of proceeding,

Mr. W. BAINES referred to the example of five parishes in the town as to supporting the Established Church by voluntary contributions; and moved an amendment recommending the church-

wardens to endeavour to raise the necessary funds from the parishioners generally, by voluntary contributions.

Mr. MANNING seconded the amendment.

The VICAR did not think the substitution of parishioners generally for the congregation of St. Martin's rendered the amendment legal, and he must decline to put it.

After some further discussion, a ratepayer asked if they should be allowed to vote on the motion for a rate?

The VICAR replied, "No, unless we have some other motion which can legally be put."

Mr. WINKS then put in a protest against such a decision. It was signed by J. F. Winks, William Baines, John Manning, and G. Stevenson, the movers and seconders of the amendments.

After some further discussion, the Vicar declared the rate carried.

Mr. R. TOLLER most unfeignedly and deeply regretted the decision the vicar had come to, and expressed his opinion that he would soon find by that decision he had raised such a spirit in the town on the subject that he would have cause to regret it [hear, hear].

Mr. WINKS: I demand a poll on behalf of myself and friends who have protested against your decision to-day.

The VICAR: I feel it my duty to refuse it.

The rate was then signed by many of the supporters of the compulsory system, but several firm friends of the Church refused to attach their signatures, and expressed themselves much dissatisfied with the unfair manner in which the rate was laid.

The meeting was dissolved at one o'clock, having lasted three hours, and the opponents of the rate then repaired to the Town Hall, where Mr. W. Baines was called to the chair; and after a few observations, Mr. Winks moved, and Mr. Manning seconded, that the meeting be adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, which was agreed to.

At 8 o'clock the same (Thursday) evening, a public meeting of the Dissenters of St. Martin's and the town generally was held in the Town Hall to take into consideration the extraordinary proceedings of the pro-church-rate party that morning; and though the notice had been necessarily issued but a few hours, there was a crowded and highly influential attendance of Nonconformists, with not a few liberal Churchmen also, from various parishes in the town. Amongst those present on or near the platform we noticed—Messrs. G. Toller, J. West, T. Sharp, J. Manning, John Thompson, J. F. Winks, G. Viccars, S. Viccars, W. Baines, G. Baines, G. Stevenson; and the Revs. J. Bloodworth, T. Stevenson, J. P. Mursell, and W. Poile, &c. &c.

Mr. WILLIAM BAINES (Market-place), was called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of calling the meeting together—that of laying before them an account of the anomalous proceedings at St. Martin's in the morning. As, however, a gentleman was prepared to give a detailed statement of what occurred, he (the chairman) would not enter into them, but call at once upon Mr. Winks.

Mr. WINKS then rose and proceeded to give a clear and detailed account of the whole proceedings at the church in the morning, and which was in substance the same as we have given in our report. During the delivery of this statement, the meeting generally and loudly expressed its stern disapprobation of the dictatorial manner in which the vicar and churchwardens had acted. Mr. Winks further stated, that though the vicar had thus acted under the advice of Mr. Miles, such a course he (Mr. Winks) was persuaded would be found illegal. He would tell them what course he himself would take—he would never pay the rate so made [loud applause].

Mr. JOHN MANNING rose to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting having now heard a report of the proceedings at a vestry meeting of the parishioners held in the parish church of St. Martin's this day, the vicar in the chair—when so votes were taken for the church-rate or against it, two amendments rejected, and a poll refused by the Chairman, he declaring the rate made when it had been proposed by two parishioners—cannot but regard such proceedings as unprecedented, unconstitutional, and tyrannical.

The Rev. J. BLOODWORTH seconded the resolution. It appeared to him that the question of church-rates was now being put in a somewhat novel point of view. Formerly, it had been a part of the English law and custom that the majority should decide the point; but now the majority were to be contemptuously set aside, and the minority, without even asking leave, were to impose this tax upon the parishioners [hear].

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting regrets that in these times any Englishman can be found so reckless of the liberties for which his forefathers so nobly contended, as to attempt to evade the exercise of his constitutional right of expressing his opinion; and this meeting especially regrets that men professing the Christian faith should thus sacrifice its sacred and religious principles.

This resolution the rev. gentleman supported in a highly eloquent address, of which we can but give a faint sketch. The question (he observed) which had brought them together that evening was one of not merely local, but of general interest—one that affected every liberal Dissenter, both religiously and politically [hear]. Formerly a church-rate was imposed by a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, until Lord Chief Justice Denman broached the incongruous doctrine that a minority had power to lay the rate. But the gentlemen who had officially acted in St. Martin's that day had taken a step in advance even of Lord Chief Justice Denman—they had discovered that they could impose the rate without so much as the form of ap-

pealing to the vestry at all for any decision on the subject! [hear.] In that course, he believed, they were acting upon the dictum of Mr. Justice Maule. In that case, the calling of the vestry together was but the enactment of a great and hideous farce [applause]. But if this were the law, it was one fatally dangerous to the principles of civil and religious liberty [hear, hear]. Two or three individuals inimical to Dissenters, had only to meet together and, in the face of the majority of the parishioners, impose what amount of tax they pleased. If that were law, the liberties of this country were undermined, and they were living under the dark and despicable reign of a tyrannical despotism [applause]. If it were law, it was also an immoral law, having no foundation in natural justice or the rights of a free community [hear]. But he did not believe that the position of Lord Chief Justice Denman could be maintained, if its validity were fairly tested by the Dissenters [hear]. In that opinion he was confirmed by the judgment of some of the most eminent jurists and lawyers of the day [applause]; and it would yet be seen that he who had taken such advice, would find the mischief to recoil upon his own head [cheers]. But suppose it were law, could it be that Churchmen themselves could agree with such a law? Were there not Christian Churchmen who would repudiate such law as injustice and tyranny? [hear.] But if approving or acquiescing in it, by what motives, he would ask, were they actuated? Was it covetousness—was it zeal for religion? [hear.] He had pleasure in stating that the congregation which he served were voluntarily raising upwards of £1,000 annually for their own place of worship; and it would not be too much to say that the Dissenters of Leicester contributed for the purposes of worship in their respective chapels some £6,000 yearly—a strange contrast to the manifestation of religious zeal amongst the members of the Established Church! [hear.] He (Mr. M.) regretted exceedingly that the vicar, hitherto enjoying that general respect which had been allowed on all hands, should in this instance have so signally disgraced himself [hear, hear]. Did he cover himself under the assumed letter or interpretation of the law? Did he not know that there was a higher authority than mere human law—had he no sense of the rights of conscience? [applause.] Had he never read that sacred authority, "I hate robbery for a burnt offering?" [renewed applause.] Mr. Mursell then, at considerable length, and with great eloquence, proceeded to point out the gross outrage committed by the decision of that morning upon the principles of civil and religious liberty—propheying that it would re-act with fatal influence upon the Establishment—and assuring the meeting that the blow that had that day been struck in Leicester would vibrate through the realm, and that the Dissenters of the town and country at large would show themselves equal to the great occasion [Mr. M. sat down amidst much applause].

The Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON seconded the motion. The resolution was then carried unanimously. Mr. GEORGE TOLLER moved the next resolution as follows:—

That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to watch the proceedings in this case, with power to add to their number:—The Dissenting Ministers in the town, Messrs. W. Baines, J. Manning, — Hollier, G. Stevenson, G. Toller, H. Shepton, T. Sharp, C. Billson, S. Viccars, H. Kemp, R. Harris, jun., T. D. Paul, W. Biggs, J. Fielding, S. How, J. F. Winks, and J. Thompson.

Mr. Toller said that, as far as he had had an opportunity of examining the judgments upon which the morning's proceedings were based, he should say they did not warrant those proceedings. He doubted whether the vicar had any right to refuse to put Mr. Winks's amendment, because that amendment did suggest a mode of raising the estimated amount required for the church. In the case where the judges had decided the minority had power to lay a rate, great stress was laid upon the fact, that an amendment had been put and carried omitting to do that, and merely declaring that there should be "no rate;" and therefore the uselessness of putting to the meeting, after that, the motion for a rate. But in this instance the amendment was not put at all, nor the motion either. There could be no rule to apply to this, as such a case never before occurred [hear and laughter].

Mr. JOHN WEST (Market-place) seconded the resolution, and said that though he had been a ratepayer twenty years in St. Martin's (as we understood), he had never paid a church-rate [applause]. It was, however, at a time like the present the duty of all to act up to their convictions, for the purpose of preventing further encroachments upon religious liberty. He hoped, therefore (we understood), that there would be a general understanding among those who objected to church-rates as to what they would do [hear]. He cordially seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting (which had throughout been of an enthusiastic character) then broke up.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., the agents of Mother Church in this town, under warrant signed Arthur J. Skrimshire and Thomas Meeking, entered the shop of Wyatt J. Pettitt, upholsterer, and seized one new tent bedstead and one hearth-rug, value £1 19s., for a church-rate of 6s. 4½d. They also, on the same day, took from the shop of John Mays, boot-maker, one butt of sole leather. From E. Wright, grocer, five loaves of sugar. From James Wright, stationer, eighteen account books; from John R. Oxley, 13lbs. of Howqua's tea; and from S. Brown, chandler, fifty-four dozen lbs. of candles; which

were sold by auction by Isaacson and Tattersall, of Clare, on the 20th inst. No auctioneer in the town would have anything to do with the business.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—It appears that this Tractarian association—which numbers among its leading members Dr. Pusey and the Rev. G. A. Denison—has succeeded in obtaining the patronage of the Bishop of London. From the Report, read at the late annual meeting of the society, it appears that a deputation had waited on the bishop, and that the latter "having stated that he must reserve to himself the right of objecting to any particular act or design of the Union, and, having expressed strongly his hope that it would not undertake anything likely to affect the Church seriously, without previously communicating with him, it was agreed that the principles on which the intercourse between the bishop and the Union should be regulated, and by which their respective rights and duties should be measured, should be those which ought to regulate the intercourse between a bishop and a good Churchman in his diocese, and which define their reciprocal rights and duties." Among the remarks of the committee upon the present position of the Church in relation to the State, are the following:—"It is an indisputable fact that, since the time when the Test and Corporation Acts, and the acts which excluded members of the Church of Rome from Parliament, were repealed, the temporal powers of the country have stood in a different relation to the Church from that which they formerly held. And your committee cannot but fear that the bonds of that union by which it was intended that the Church and the State should mutually support and strengthen each other are becoming every year more and more relaxed by the acts of the State."

THE GREAT CHURCH MEETING.—We understand that the committee appointed to conduct the proposed general meeting upon the present aspect of Church matters, which was to have been held on Thursday, the 27th, has come to the conclusion, that it will be more decorous to postpone it till after the decision in the Court of Exchequer, upon the rule nisi, obtained by the Bishop of Exeter, is made public.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE REV. W. MASKELL was received, on Saturday, into the Roman Catholic Church, at the chapel in Spanish-place.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Some credulous people in the West of England, having heard that the Rev. J. H. Newman, the well-known Oxford convert to Rome, had been visiting the Bishop of Exeter, at Torquay, have jumped to the conclusion, that Bishop Phillpotts is about to secede from the Established Church.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.—PAROCHIAL REFORM.—A vestry meeting of the rate-payers of Islington, was held in the parish church, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration a motion for the reduction of the salaries of the different officers. The chair was taken by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the vicar, and the building was crowded in every part. Mr. Green moved a resolution to the effect, that in the opinion of the vestry, the time was come when a reduction of 20 per cent. might be made in the salaries of all the parish officers receiving more than £200 per annum, and of 10 per cent. on salaries less than that sum. The resolution was supported by Mr. Harris, and both the speakers illustrated, at considerable length, the enormous burdens which had been laid upon the parish. The items contained in the parochial accounts were received with loud marks of disapprobation by the meeting. We may mention, amongst other items, one of £1,000 salary, per ann., allowed to the clerk of the trustees, who also received £250 as vestry clerk, and an average of £400 a-year for legal expenses, in all—£1,650 a-year! "Washing surplices," &c., were charged £34 4s.; clerk's gown, £9 19s. 6d.; "new surplices," £5 17s., &c., &c. An amendment to the resolution was offered by Mr. Ray, providing that salaries below £100 should not be reduced. The amendment on being put was carried by a large majority. A poll was then demanded, and such of the vestrymen as could stay the three hours which were consumed to record five hundred votes, waited till half-past one, when the result was declared as follows:—In favour of Mr. Ray's motion, 279; against it, 237; majority in favour of the motion, 42. The meeting, we are informed, was, throughout, of the most exciting character; and the proceedings in the vestry, during the poll, in consequence of the total want of any arrangement on the part of the parish officers, were disgraceful alike to themselves and to the place,—whilst in a room within the church and near the vestry, porter was retailed for the benefit of those who were otherwise going supperless, and subscriptions to the Parochial Reform Association were received at the font! The meeting is adjourned till tomorrow (Thursday) evening, the 27th inst., at half-past five o'clock, when, amongst other amendments to the rates, about to be proposed, will be one to the Church-rate. We mention this, that such of our readers in Islington as are parishioners may attend and support the mover and seconder.

At Renssion's baths, Bristol, a celebrated diver, last week, jumped from an elevation of eighty feet, with a pair of boots in his hands, which, before rising to the surface of the water he had pulled on to his feet.

FEMALE EDITORS.—There are six papers in the United States under the editorial charge of ladies. They are—the *Pittsburg Visitor*, Mrs. Swishelm; the *Windham County Democrat*, (Vt.) Mrs. C. J. H. Nicholas; the *Lily* (Seneca Falls), Mrs. Bloomer; the *Lancaster Gazette*, (Pa.), Mrs. Pearson; the *Yazoo Whig*, Mrs. Horn; the *Mountain Bough*, Mrs. Prewett.—*New York Observer*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ISLINGTON-GREEN BAPTIST CHAPEL.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—On Thursday, June 20th, the Rev. George B. Thomas was publicly recognised as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Baptist Chapel, Islington-green. The Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., commenced the morning service with reading the scriptures and prayer, after which the Rev. J. Leechman, M.A., of Hammersmith, delivered an address on "The nature of the connexion between a pastor and his people," founding his remarks on 1 Peter v. first clause of 5th verse. The Rev. E. Steane, D.D., then inquired of the church the reasons which led to the invitation of Mr. Thomas to the pastorate, which reasons were given by Samuel Pope, Esq., senior deacon. Mr. Thomas then made a statement of the motives which induced him to accept the invitation, and gave briefly his views of evangelical truth, after which Dr. Steane prayed for pastor and people. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., then preached from 1 Tim. iv. 16, on "The scope and design of the Christian ministry." The Rev. B. S. Hollis, of Islington, closed with prayer. Dinner and tea were provided for the ministers and friends in Barnsbury Chapel school-rooms, which were kindly lent for the occasion. After dinner (to which upwards of 100 sat down) addresses were delivered to the friends assembled by the Revs. Dr. Cox (chairman), J. Aldis, — Weir (Presbyterian), C. Stovel, B. S. Hollis (Independent), Owen Clarke, and G. B. Thomas. The evening service was commenced with reading and prayer, by the Rev. C. Stovel, after which the Rev. W. Brock preached from Romans viii. 19. The Rev. Owen Clarke concluded with prayer. The hymns sung during the services were read by the Revs. S. Green, C. Stovel, W. B. Bowes, — Symonds, and G. B. Thomas. Great interest appeared to be excited by the engagements of the day.

HIGHBURY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 18th inst. It being the last meeting of the constituency of the Institution, before its amalgamation with Homerton and Coward Colleges in the new edifice erecting at St. John's Wood, an unusual interest was felt by all present in the proceedings of the day. The Rev. James Stratton presided at the meeting. The Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. T. James, the Secretary. It bore an honourable testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which the tutors had discharged the honourable and responsible duties of their office; and to the exemplary diligence with which the students had attended to the instructions of the class-room. This was fully sustained by the Reports of the examiners, the Rev. Professor Lorimer, the Rev. Dr. Alliot, the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., and Mr. B. Davidson. The Report of the Committee also stated the engagements in which they had been occupied since the last annual meeting, in bringing to maturity the important measure which has so happily resulted in the establishment of the "New College" at St. John's Wood. It being the last meeting of Highbury in its distinct and separate character, the Report contained a brief sketch of the history of the Institution from its commencement at Mile-end in 1783, to the present time; and concluded by earnestly recommending the new Institution to the countenance, support, and prayers of the churches. The resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting were submitted by the Revs. Professor Lorimer, J. A. Millar, T. Aveling, H. Townley, J. de Kewer Williams, R. Philip, J. Kennedy, R. Ashton, and S. Davis; and W. H. Warton, Esq., and W. Leavers, Esq.

HARRISON-ROAD CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The Rev. Peter Russell Willans, of the Lancashire Independent College, and London University, was publicly set apart to the pastorate of the church meeting in the above-mentioned place of worship, on Thursday, 20th of June. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, successor to Mr. Ely, Mr. Willans's former pastor; the charge to the minister by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, president of the Lancashire Independent College, and the sermon to the people by the Rev. James Parsons, of York; the other portion of the services was conducted by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Rev. J. Cockin, the Revs. J. Pridie, and E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax; Rev. R. W. M'All, of Sunderland; Rev. R. A. Vaughan, B.A., of Birmingham; and the Rev. Messrs. Beas, of Heckmondwike; Skinner, of Huddersfield; Bateman, of Hopton; Soper, of Lancashire College; Rawlinson, of Stainland; Gregory, of Thornton; and Goodall, of Durham. A great number of ministers from the neighbourhood were present, and a very large audience. Between the morning and evening services upwards of 300 persons took dinner and tea, kindly provided in the school-rooms by friends connected with the chapel. The engagements of the day were characterised throughout by deep solemnity, and the warmest interest was manifested in the newly-elected pastor and in his charge.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Thursday, the 15th of June, the constituency of the Lancashire Independent College were convened, to receive the reports of the Examiners, and to close the session of 1849-50. The Rev. Dr. Raffles presided. The Rev. Dr. Halley was the Examiner in the Classical Department; the Rev. John Kelly in Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History; the Rev. Dr. Redford in Mental and Moral Philosophy; and the Rev. Dr. Morison in Natural Theology, Christian Evidence, and Systematic Theology. The

examinations, for the most part, were by written papers in answer to printed questions, and the Reports of the Examiners were such as to be generally creditable to the students, and highly satisfactory to the large and influential assembly of friends convened in the library of the College to receive them. After the presentation of the Reports, the Rev. Dr. Morison gave an appropriate address to the students. It was announced, in the course of the proceedings, that the effort made during the past year to place the institution out of debt, had been successful; that the probable income for the future, while not such as to preclude the need of forethought and effort on the part of the committee, was greatly encouraging; and that the condition and prospects of the College have never, upon the whole, been such as to hold out so large a promise of efficiency.

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The usual Spring meeting was deferred this year till June the 6th, to commemorate the bi-centenary of the church at Rendham, the place of gathering. The splendour of the day, the known beauty of the neighbourhood, and the novel and interesting character of the services, combined to attract a numerous assemblage. The introductory sermon was preached on Tuesday evening, the 6th, by the Rev. John Brown, B.A., of Wrentham, from 1 Cor. ii. 4-7. A prayer-meeting was held at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and public service at eleven, when the Rev. John Flower, of Beccles, preached the Union Sermon, on "the adaptation and efficiency of the gospel for the spiritual wants of man," from Romans x. 6-9. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was then administered, the Rev. W. Notcutt, of Ipswich, presiding; the Rev. J. H. Browne, of Stowmarket, addressed the spectators. In the afternoon, while the ministers and delegates of churches were transacting business, the Rev. Isaac Lord, Baptist minister of Ipswich, preached to a large and attentive congregation in the open air. In the evening, the Rev. F. B. Brown, of Woodbridge, delivered a lengthened discourse on "the origin and progress of English Nonconformity, and especially of the church at Rendham," from 1 Kings viii. 57. All the engagements of the occasion were characterised by intelligence, fervour, seriousness, and power; and the hearts of many were made glad in the Lord. Through the excellent arrangements made, above five hundred persons partook of dinner and tea, under a spacious tent erected on the chapel grounds.

NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.—The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Newport Pagnell College Institution was held in the Independent Chapel, on Thursday, the 19th inst. The 191st of the Congregational Hymns having been sung, Rev. Mr. Todman offered prayer, after which Rev. T. P. Bull gave a brief account of the origin of the College by the Rev. W. Bull, Rev. J. Newton, and Mr. W. Cowper. Mr. Bull said it was founded in prayer, and had received a large measure of success, that it had been made a great blessing to the neighbourhood and to the world—by its means more than eighty devoted servants of the Lord had been sent into the vineyard, fifty of whom are, at the present time, proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ. The Rev. Josiah Bull, M.A., read the Report, which stated, that, for some time past, pecuniary difficulties have arisen, which occasioned a vast diminution in the funded property, which was now exhausted. Under these circumstances, it was considered impossible longer to sustain the institution. Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. Mr. Cecil, Mr. Todman, Mr. Prust, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Wilkins. At five o'clock, about one hundred friends of the College assembled in the school-room adjoining the chapel, and partook of tea. This being over, several speeches were delivered and resolutions passed, one of which was the following:—Proposed by Henry Bateman, Esq., of London, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. W. Froggatt, for the ardent zeal, Christian devotion, assiduous care, untiring energy, and sterling integrity, with which he had discharged the arduous and important duties of his office as tutor." Mr. J. Bull seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Rev. T. P. Bull gave an historical account of the institution to the present time. G. Osborn, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to him, and the meeting separated.—*Bedford Mercury.*

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYROM-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—The above place of worship was re-opened in the afternoon of Lord's-day, June 23rd. The Rev. J. Harvey, of Bury, read and prayed; and the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Myrtle-street, preached from Psalm cxxvi. 3. The place was filled to overflowing. The Rev. J. Smith, late of New Park-street, Borough, has engaged to occupy the pulpit for the five following Lord's-days.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. HENRY RICHARD.—A few weeks since, the Rev. Henry Richard announced to his church that he felt compelled, from the various pressing engagements in connexion with the Peace Society, to relinquish his pastoral office; and on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., a meeting of the members of the church and congregation was held for the purpose of testifying their affection and esteem for his person, and their high appreciation of his valuable services as a minister of the gospel. As soon as the assembly had partaken of tea, Mr. H. Wood, one of the deacons, was called to the chair, and, after a few appropriate observations, presented to Mr. Richard, in the name of his people, a purse containing £50, and a copy of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," in thirty volumes, handsomely bound in Russia, containing on its cover the following inscription:—

To the Rev. Henry Richard, these volumes are presented as a memorial of the esteem and the affection of the church and

congregation assembling in Marlborough Chapel, London, over which he has presided during the period of fifteen years, as a testimony of their high regard for his personal worth and ministerial usefulness, as a humble acknowledgment of the benefits they have received, in being encouraged by his earnest and eloquent persuasion, and consistent example, in the love of all that is manly and vigorous in thought and virtuous in action: but above all, as an expression of sincere gratitude for the faithfulness and affection with which, for so long a period, he has declared among them the whole counsel of God, by a harmonious exhibition of the Truth, urging upon sinners the duty of repentance, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; and teaching the Church, purchased by the Saviour's blood, the sweetness of His consolations, the fortifying power of His promises, the bounty of His providence, and the inspiring motives to devotion and obedience resulting from a contemplation of the immortality brought to light by the gospel; and with the earnest desire that this free-will offering may, in some measure, aid him in his future endeavours to teach the obligations of peace among men and reconciliation to God. On behalf of the church and congregation, signed, HENRY WOOD, Deacon, Chairman.—June 19th, 1850.

These presents were followed by another from the Bible Classes in the Sabbath-school, which consisted of a handsomely-bound copy of "Cobbin's Condensed Commentary." Mr. Richard, on rising to thank his friends for their expression of esteem, briefly reviewed his ministry during the fifteen years he had held that office among them, from which it appeared that, during that period, a debt on the chapel of £1,900 had been cleared off; handsome school-rooms erected for the Sabbath-school children; a vestry built; an auxiliary Missionary Society formed, which had paid into the treasury of the Parent Institution nearly £1,000; British Schools established in the neighbourhood, now containing between three and four hundred children; and besides these efforts, the people had liberally contributed to many other benevolent institutions. He also stated, that during his ministry, notwithstanding the peculiarly fluctuating character of the neighbourhood, he had received into church fellowship nearly 300 members—that the church had always been gradually increasing—that he had never once been called upon to exercise the unpleasant duty of expulsion—and, during the few months of the present year, no less than thirteen had been admitted into the church. These objects have been accomplished, in a great measure, through the commendable zeal and liberality of Mr. Richard, who not only subscribed largely to them all, to the neglect of his own personal comfort, but, year by year, permitted the whole of the interest on the debt, as well as the annual deficiency for incidental expenses, to be paid from his salary. Several gentlemen rose to testify their gratitude and affection; and the meeting, which was most enthusiastic throughout, was concluded by a request that Mr. Richard would meet them after his return from the continent, for the purpose of giving them some account of the progress of the cause which he has so much at heart.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS WATERLOO BREECHES.—A very comical story has been related in private circles for some days past, which is too good to be lost to the public, particularly as it includes the names of several distinguished individuals. The story runs thus:—That Mrs. Loudon, the lady whose clever writings are so well known, being in the neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye, wrote a letter to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to allow her to visit his gardens, for the purpose of inspecting and taking the measurement of several fine beeches, known as the Waterloo beeches, at Strathfieldsaye. The letter was signed with her initials, "C. J. Loudon," and was duly presented to his grace, who, raising his glasses and looking at its contents, came to the conclusion that it was a request from the Bishop of London, whose signature is "C. J. London," to allow him to inspect and take the measurement of his Waterloo breeches. With his usual despatch, the Duke immediately ordered the valet to forward his inexpressibles, with his compliments to the right rev. prelate, imagining, it is supposed, that they might be wanted for some artistic purpose. It will be easily conceived with what amazement the bishop received this extraordinary parcel; and it is not to be wondered at that his lordship concluded, naturally enough, that the duke had gone clean out of his senses. The joke, however, appeared to his grace so exceedingly good that he took the earliest opportunity of showing the bishop's note to his friends, when the error was soon detected, and Mrs. Loudon thereupon received a polite compliance with her request.

THE CROPS.—We have the satisfaction to state that the crops on which the food of man and beast depends, are in a highly promising condition. The genial warmth that has prevailed since the conclusion of last month, together with the rain that fell last week, has brought forward vegetation with great rapidity. Except on some soils, the hay crop is likely to be good. Wheat, for the most part, looks well; and oats are likely to be a very large crop. Barley, beans, turnips, and potatoes, are all promising. The few cold days of last week were useful in checking the too rapid growth of the corn crops; whilst there have been none of the frosty nights that have so often been experienced in June, and that have sometimes done serious injury. It is too early to anticipate with confidence the character of the season or the produce of the harvest; but the seed-time was excellent, the spring has passed over favourably, and the summer is now as genial as could be wished, so that at present we have every prospect of agricultural plenty.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A ROYAL GIFT.—Between the Datchett-road and the Thames there are nearly 100 acres of the Home-park, the whole of which has just been given up by her Majesty for the sports and recreation of the inhabitants of Windsor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The vicar, churchwardens, and church trustees of St. Pancras are compelled to lay before the parishioners the following statement of the affairs of the church, and to appeal to their sense of duty and Christian obligation for the means of extrication from present difficulties."

Such, Sir, is the opening of an address, signed by the Rev. Thomas Dale, a copy of which has been left at my house. It discloses many distressing circumstances. The dry-rot has appeared in two of the churches—expedients for warming and ventilating them have involved great expenses—several are in urgent need of immediate repairs—the income derived from pew-rents, burial-fees, and the rent of church lands, which unhappily appear to be on the decline, is barely adequate to the payment of the stipends of the ministers, and the decent maintenance of Divine service; and "notwithstanding the most rigid economy in every department"—including doubtless the vicar's income—"and also the withdrawal of several articles of expense which have heretofore been deemed essential, or at least becoming,"—can Mr. Dale refer to the beadies?—"liabilities have been or must be incurred, to the amount of more than £1,000, which there are no resources to defray." Without this sum the poor vicar, churchwardens, and church trustees, of St. Pancras know not what will become of them.

The money must be raised. How? The trustees have determined "to try the experiment of a voluntary rate;" and as these gentlemen have attained to an elevation of catholic benevolence which deserves to be recorded, I must beg permission to extract the concluding portion of their address, which, apart from the principles it involves, will be admired not less for its simplicity and precision than for the correctness and elegance of its composition. The trustees "know that the members of the Anglican Church, upon whom no demand is made in St. Pancras for the support of the Church Establishment, are alone sufficiently numerous and opulent to meet the exigency; while they cannot but entertain a hope that other residents in the parish will be induced, if only on social and philanthropic grounds, to support a Church which expends throughout the neighbourhood for educational and benevolent purposes, an amount of voluntary contributions probably exceeding £12,000 a-year. The collectors of the proposed rate, therefore, will be authorized to receive contributions from those who may object to the principle of the rate itself, or who may wish to mask their attachment to the Church by voluntary offerings beyond the amount at which they have been assessed. No difficulty could be apprehended, in such a parish, in raising the amount required by voluntary subscription; but it would be unjust to recognise the principle, even so far as members of the Church only are concerned, of taxing the few for the benefit of the many; and the trustees think too highly of their fellow-Churchmen, to imagine for an instant that the small sum proposed by the rate (two-pence in the pound upon the rental), which does not include houses rated below £30 per annum, will be withheld, by any who believe the Church of England to be a faithful witness and keeper of Holy Writ, a Church in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly administered; and whose aim and tendency in all her services and ministrations is to give glory to God in the highest, promote peace on earth, and manifest goodwill towards mankind."

With this address, the following notice was left:—"St. Pancras, Middlesex.—Voluntary Church-rate, 1850. The Collector will call for the voluntary rate. Mr. Price, No. 94, Camden-road Villas. Rental, £65. Rate, 10s. 10d. Thomas Jennings, Collector, &c., &c." After such arguments as those used by the church trustees, I need not say that I anticipate the friendly call of Mr. Jennings with peculiar pleasure. I trust, however, that the satisfaction will not be all on my side, but that Mr. Jennings may feel equal gratification in reporting the result of "the experiment," so far as it has been tried upon the Dissenting portion of the parishioners.

My dear sir, yours very truly,

S. LOWELL PRICE.

94, Camden-road Villas, June 24, 1850.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Had the active promoters of the recent successful movement for abrogating Sunday labour in the Post-office by putting a stop to the transmission and delivery of letters and newspapers on that day, been aware of the storm of opposition they would have encountered, it is not likely they would have expended so much zeal and energy in a triumph which no attentive observer of passing events can regard as other than short-lived. The first attempt to give effect to Lord Ashley's resolution has given rise to a general, and, it must be confessed, bitter feeling on the part of a large section of the community who are comparatively careless, with regard to the claims and duties of the Sabbath. One class—the religious public—have spoken, and that strongly and decisively, and by dint of energy have carried the day. Another, and, it is to be feared, a much larger class, are now beginning to cry out under the inconveniences which, by this new regulation, are imposed upon them. "Sabbath fanaticism" is everywhere assailed with bitterness, sometimes with malice—the weekly press is denouncing the intolerance of those who (they allege) wish to make others keep the Sabbath according to their notions; and before the close of the present session, it may confidently be predicted, that the new Post-office regulation will be rescinded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday night, invited an expression of opinion on the part of those who held themselves aggrieved, and almost promised compliance with their wishes if they made stir enough. Can there be any doubt as to the issue? Do religious men believe that they can, for any length of time, give their views the sanction of law, in face of the opposition of a much more numerous and, now, angry portion of the community? If so, they are woefully ignorant of the limit of their own power, and have yet a lesson to learn as the proper and only safe means for spreading their own principles.

The question of entirely closing the Post-office on Sunday is confessedly one rather of expediency than

one guinea, each branch to pay 2s. 6d.; an arrangement to which he believed no objection was felt. He proposed to give to these societies, which he would designate "provisionally registered societies," that one privilege possessed by freemasons of exemption from the penalties of the Corresponding Societies Act, although they use secret signs and passwords. The bill includes Burial Societies: it requires that deaths inquired into by the coroner shall be certified by the coroner and a surgeon, instead of the coroner and a householder only; and that the whole benefit-money shall be expended on the funeral; and it raises the age at which entries may be made, from six years as at present, to ten years. In return for these advantages, the bill only requires publicity—a certified annual balance-sheet, so made out that the humblest member can ascertain the exact position of his club.

The principle of this attempt at legislation on behalf of the working classes met with general sympathy, and evoked general praise of its author; but Mr. SCROPE doubted whether publicity alone would be enough to guard the poor man; and Mr. SLANEY doubted whether the provisions were wide enough to embrace all the societies intended.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought the measure by far the most important bill of the session, and insisted that Government should take upon itself the responsibility of it. Compared with this bill, all party disputes are as dust in the balance. It affects the heart, and feeling, and constitution of the great labouring population of this country; and there is no labour that Parliament ought not to be willing to dedicate for the purpose of maintaining that high feeling amongst the labouring classes which it is the purpose of the bill to maintain. There is great insecurity about a bill brought in by a private member; and it is impossible that a private member can deal with the subject as the Government can. It is not a question for a private individual, but for the House of Commons, acting as the administration of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not assent to this doctrine, which he was aware had gained ground of late years; but thought the practice of allowing private members to bring in such bills as this the sounder and wiser course. There can be no objection to the principle of the present bill; but several clauses will call for observation, and in all probability for amendment, in committee. It is impossible to guard against all fraud and risk; and it is better to incur some risk, than to adopt that degree of government which would be necessary in aiming at further security. It will be desirable to have a clause preventing the abuses of rich persons availing themselves of these societies to obtain the high rate of interest offered.

The other cordial supporters of the bill were Mr. COCKBURN, who had seconded the motion for the second reading; and Mr. ADDERLEY, who thought publicity the only safeguard.

Read a second time.

THE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Agreeably to a notice of his intention, given on Wednesday, Mr. ROEBUCK asked Lord John Russell on Thursday, "whether the Government will adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last?"

LORD JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, he would, with the leave of the House, make a statement in reply to this question. The House assenting by the utterance of "cheers," Lord John proceeded, and, for formality's sake, read from the Minutes of the House of Lords the record of their resolution.

The House would perceive that the resolution begins by affirming the general proposition, that it is the right and duty of the Government to secure to our fellow-subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states. Lord John could not consent so to limit the right and duty of Government. The definition implies that any state, however despotic, may make any laws, however unjust and oppressive, and that a foreign government has no right to remonstrate or interfere against the execution of those laws. "That is not the way in which the law of nations has ever been put in practice by any of the great nations of Europe; I may say, still less by the United States of America. They have all felt themselves bound"—

Mr. DISRAELI rose to order, with the greatest regret.

A very simple question had been asked, and the noble Lord, instead of giving a simple answer, was entering into a discussion—[cheers from the Opposition]—of the proceedings in the House of Lords. There was not the slightest wish on the Opposition side of the House to evade or prevent discussion of the important subject; and if the noble Lord wished discussion, it was in his power, as having complete control over the time of the House, to fix a fair and fitting opportunity for such discussion. The House would feel that the discussion should be full and fair; but he put it to the House whether a debate got up in this sudden manner was likely to bring out a deliberate expression of opinion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—

The question that has been put to me is a very general one—"whether the Government will adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last?" now I must either make a statement with respect to the line of conduct that we mean to pursue, so as to explain that conduct, or remain altogether silent [cheers]. If the House think I ought not to make that statement, I am ready to bow to their decision; if they think I should proceed, I am prepared to do so [cheers and cries of "go on!"] from the Liberal benches; which Lord John accepted as a signal to proceed.

He had stated why the Government, according to their sense of duty, could not carry the first part of the resolution into effect. But the latter part of the resolution "conveys a censure on the Government for the conduct they had pursued with respect to the affairs of Greece."

He would not argue the question, but he made this reply for the Government—"We are not going in any respect to alter the course of conduct we have thought it right to pursue in respect to foreign powers, in consequence of that resolution." (Lord John said this with very marked and expressive emphasis, and it elicited loud cheering.) But there is another question, probably, in the contemplation of honourable members—whether the Government, thus dissenting from the general rule with respect to the law of nations laid down by the House of Lords, and refusing to conduct it according to the resolution there agreed to, do not think it their duty to resign the Government into the hands of those who might act upon that resolution. The question induces a reference to history. "One hundred and forty years ago, the House of Lords agreed to a resolution, which they embodied in an address, that it would not consist with the honour and safety of this country to make any peace with France that would leave Spain and the Indies in possession of any branch of the house of Bourbon. The Executive Government in spite of that address of the House of Lords, which was carried on a division, proceeded to make a treaty with France, and that treaty left Spain and the Indies in the possession of a branch of the house of Bourbon. Not many years ago, in 1833, the House of Lords, on the motion of no less a person than the Duke of Wellington, agreed to an address to the Crown on the subject of the foreign policy of this country as regarded Portugal; and Lord Grey, in replying to the speech in support of it, is stated to have said that he should consider the address, if agreed to, as a vote of censure and a stigma upon the Government. The resolution was carried, and Lord Grey continued to execute the policy he had adopted; and my noble friend near me (Lord Palmerston) declared in this House that he should not swerve from the policy which had thus been adopted." Lord John believed that in both those cases the conduct of the Executive Government was according to the constitution of this country; and he believed, indeed, that while a change of Government in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords would be unconstitutional, it might produce great confusion in the State, and be to none so dangerous as to the House of Lords itself [hear, hear]. Placing on the House of Lords the weight and responsibility of controlling the Executive Government of this country, would soon put that House in a position it never hitherto occupied, and which it could not maintain [cheers]. With these opinions, he could not consent to surrender the reins of power in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords. But at the same time, he did not deny that that resolution, carried as it was, is a matter of serious importance; for "it deeply affects the conduct of foreign powers, in their relation to the Government of this country." But he should have thought the remedy easy and obvious, were it not for circumstances which no doubt influence honourable gentlemen opposite. "The honourable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, who lately interrupted me, is himself in close political and party connexion with the noble lord who is reported to have made this motion in the other House of Parliament. If he had given notice of a similar motion in this House, the House of Commons could then have decided upon the merits of that motion [loud cheers]—and if this House had agreed with the House of Lords, there could have been no doubt or hesitation as to the course which her Majesty's Ministers would have had to pursue [great cheering]. But, Sir, there is a fair and honourable interpretation of the conduct of that honourable gentleman and of those who act with him. If they had believed in the soundness and policy of the resolution I have read, they would no doubt have thought it their duty to bring forward that resolution in this House, in which, besides its being the House where all the administration of the Crown is controlled and advised, there is this obvious advantage; namely, that in this House sits the Minister who is charged with the affairs of the Foreign Department [cheers]. But, Sir, there is an honourable explanation for such conduct; and that explanation no doubt is, that those who share the general political opinions of the noble lord whom I have mentioned do not share in the view which he takes either with respect to our foreign policy generally or with respect to the affairs of Greece in particular. If they had agreed with the noble lord in either of those respects, there would have been no excuse for not affording my noble friend an opportunity of making in this House his defence."

LORD JOHN added, that if Mr. Roebuck wished to make a motion he should have the earliest possible opportunity.

I can only say, that we shall continue in that course which we have hitherto followed with respect to our foreign policy. So long as we continue the Government of this country, I can answer for my noble friend, that he will act, not as Minister of Austria [cheers]—or of Russia [protracted cheering]—or of France, or of any other country; but as the Minister of England. The honour of England, and the interests of England—such are the matters which are within our keeping; and it is to those interests and to that honour that our conduct will in future be, as it has hitherto been, directed [loud and general cheering].

Mr. DISRAELI wished permission to make a few observations, particularly in reference to the insinuation that his party have no confidence in the case they could present in that House, because the Foreign Minister would be there present to defend himself:—

That was not the true reason: if notice had been given of such a motion, they would have been immediately told, as they ever had been told, that negotiations are pending, during which any discussion upon the question was to be deprecated. In another place that very deprecation had been made. The noble lord was imperfectly informed of the relation which exists between the noble mover of the resolution in the House of Lords, and the gentlemen with whom Mr. Disraeli has the honour to act in the House of Commons, if he supposes there is any want of sympathy between them [great cheering from the Opposition], or want of perfect agreement upon this important subject [renewed cheers]. "And though the noble lord will not come forward and ask for the verdict of the House himself [laughter]—but has conveniently thrown out a hint to an obviously proffered machinery to assist him [hear, hear]—I can assure him, that when the occasion is offered us, I shall be prepared to uphold the decision to which the House of Lords has come."

Mr. ROEBUCK hoped to be allowed to say a few words.

Not entirely agreeing with the constitutional doctrines laid down by the noble lord, he should to-morrow propose a resolution, "according to the offer the noble lord held out." To him it seemed that Lord John had only stated one half of the great rule that governs the Executive of this country. "I admit, a mere resolution of the House of Lords is not of itself a sufficient reason to lead to the alteration of a Government; yet it is so important in our double-chamber system of legislation that both should act if possible in harmony, or if not, that there should be a complete understanding in the public mind as to the ground of the disagreement, that any administration which has been thus censured by the House of Lords is bound not to shrink from an appeal to the House of Commons; and if that appeal, when made, is not successful, then their path is clear [cheers]. It is because I agree in the policy laid down by the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs in this country, that I will test the opinion of this House, in order to learn whether we can find a verdict in the House in his favour, and also to learn distinctly and clearly, and sufficiently for the world to know, whether or not her Majesty's Government has the confidence of the people of England [cheers]. Therefore, Sir, I shall, in accordance with the permission of the noble lord, to-morrow move the following resolution, of which I now beg to give notice; namely,

That the principles which have hitherto regulated the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve unimpaired the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, the best calculated to maintain peace between England and the various nations of the world."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL immediately assented to postpone the Committee of Supply from Friday, in favour of Mr. Roebuck. But Mr. DISRAELI suggested Monday—[cries of "No, no!"]—his hint, "Surely the noble lord does not wish to take the House by surprise," causing "great confusion." LORD JOHN assented to Monday; and Mr. ROEBUCK consenting, that day was fixed.

POST-OFFICE DELIVERY ON SUNDAYS.

MR. LOCKE asked whether, in regard to the recent decision respecting the non-delivery of letters on Sundays there would be any objection within certain prescribed hours to allow parties to obtain their letters on personal application being made for them?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that he could not answer the question.

MR. W. J. FOX said, that he had just learned that the newspaper agents of the metropolis had been informed only that afternoon that the usual facilities would not be afforded them next Sunday for the delivery of their parcels, and he wished to know whether it would not be possible to afford them a little longer time to make their preparations for this great change?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not hold out any hopes of any such delay. The instructions which had been given on the subject were in strict accordance with the vote of that House [cheers, and laughter]. He had not the slightest doubt—and he stated it at the time—that the recent decision of the House would produce great inconvenience [hear, hear]. Hon. gentlemen seemed now to be finding that out. He had intended that day to present a petition from certain persons to that effect, and he had no doubt many petitions would come up from the country on the subject. He hoped, in due time, hon. gentlemen might receive representations which would induce them to rescind the vote to which the House had come [hear, hear].

MR. OSBORNE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why, if he felt bound to carry this resolution of the House into effect, he had not carried out the resolution to which the House agreed, on the motion of Dr. Bowring, with reference to the paying of the whole of the revenue of the country into the Exchequer?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged to remind his hon. friend that the resolution to which he referred was not binding on the Government in the same sense as the resolution relating to the regulations of the Post-office.

MR. LOCKE gave notice that he should, on an early day, call the attention of the House to the effects of its late decision with respect to the non-delivery of letters on Sundays, with a view to the reversal of the resolution then passed.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the legality of the Post-office order, for carrying out the resolution passed in the House of Commons, was strongly questioned by Lord BROUGHAM. As a lawyer, he entertained great doubts whether the Crown has power to issue, or at least to enforce, those regulations. He himself entertained grave doubts on the subject, but other lawyers said that they had no doubts whatever. The ground which had been urged upon his attention by persons out of doors was this, that the order in Council was issued in answer to the address of one House only. Now, nothing could be more legitimate than that the Crown should act on the address of one House; but if the directions were of doubtful legality, the illegality could not be removed by addresses from even both Houses. The point was this—certain taxes were imposed for the delivery of letters; and if they were not to be delivered on Sunday, why had not the Crown the power to say that they should not be delivered on Saturday or any other day? He hoped the matter would be well considered before these directions are carried into effect.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that the point raised is one of very great importance, and he promised to obtain correct information respecting it.

On Monday night Lord BROUGHAM again adverted to the recent change in the Post-office machinery, stating, from his own experience on the previous day, that the stoppage of the Sunday deliveries was

most inconvenient, and would lead to constant evasions. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE agreed in believing the alteration highly prejudicial in many respects; but observed that, on the legal point which had been raised, there was no doubt of the competence of the Crown to make any changes in the practical details of a Government office, especially under the sanction of an address from Parliament.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Mercantile Marine Bill, several members, especially Mr. HUMPHREYS, Mr. HENRIKS, and Mr. FORSTER, objected to proceeding, on the ground of extensive alterations made in the bill at the eleventh hour—fifty clauses altered, seven struck out, and thirteen introduced.

Mr. LABOUCHERE laid great strength on the fact that the majority of the shipping interest now cordially approves of the bill and desires its enactment. He earnestly pressed for a second reading; and explained the alterations, which do not affect the principle. They go merely to obviate the objections made by the shipowners at the outports to the centralising character of the bill—its tendency to throw the whole management of the shipping interest into the hands of the Board of Trade. After deliberation, and the most frank and repeated negotiation with the representatives of the outport shipping interests, he proposes to establish local marine boards in ports having more than 30,000 tons of shipping engaged in foreign trade. These boards would be composed of twelve members. Six would be elected by the shipowners of the port; four would be appointed by the Board of Trade; and the Mayor or Provost and stipendiary magistrate to be *ex-officio* members of the Board. These local boards would have concurrent powers with the Board of Trade in appointing examiners and in examining at the local examinations, in appointing and removing shipping-masters and mates, and in investigating the conduct of captains. These arrangements would lessen the centralising power, and yet guard against the perversion of the courts to centres of political agitation. He had resolved against having two classes of certificates. He had resolved not at present to extend the bill to the coasting trade.

The objections against proceeding were renewed with great force. But Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and others, who feared that delay would be fatal to the bill, sided with Mr. Labouchere; and, with their assistance, the House was induced to read the bill a second time *pro forma*, on the understanding that it be printed, and re-committed on the 4th July.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

This bill was read a third time, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, and, on the motion of Sir BENJAMIN HALL, the following insertion was made in section 30:—

And the surplus, if any, from time to time, of the monies paid to the said account, after satisfying all the purposes aforesaid, may, with the approbation of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State and of the bishop of the diocese, be applied by the said board in augmentation of the income of the incumbents or ministers of any new parishes, district parishes, or district chapels formed within the several parishes from which such surplus may have arisen, and as near as may be according to the proportions in which such several parishes may have contributed to such surplus. Provided always that no income shall be augmented under this provision so as to exceed £300 a year.

On the question that the bill do pass,

Mr. HUMPHREYS rose once more to enter his protest against the bill, although he admitted that much of the evil had been mitigated by the exertions of the hon. member for Marylebone in committee. It was lamentable, in the present state of the finances of the country, and the feeling of the public upon the subject, that a bill of this nature, granting no less than eighty-eight sinecures to clergymen of the metropolis, should be allowed to pass.

Lord D. STUART said, that having done all in his power to render the bill less objectionable and less noxious than he feared it would still prove to be, he felt that he had done his duty, and in spite of all its faults and constitutional objections, he should, upon the great principle of extramural interments, not oppose its passing.

Mr. G. THOMPSON also recorded his protest against many portions of the bill, and expressed his belief that the Government had taken advantage of the strong feeling against intramural interments to entail upon the country a system of unconstitutional Government control and management.

The public were beginning to view this odious bill in its proper character, and he felt certain that, before long, the Ministers would have cause to regret that they had so prematurely carried through the House a measure that was calculated to create a deep and lasting dissatisfaction in the public mind. The title of the bill ought to have been—"A bill to prevent all extramural interments, except under the actual management and control of a Government board." His great objection to the measure, however, was, that at a time when the public were regarding with intense interest the subject of the management of Church property, it was artfully introduced for the purpose of perpetuating the value of Church livings. He did say that this was a case of grievous injustice, and although he had no prospect of offering a successful opposition to the bill in that House, he hoped the country would take the alarm ere a similar bill was applied to other parts of the kingdom, and endeavour to procure such modifications as would render any future measure of this kind more consonant at once with constitutional precedent and the religious liberties of the people, than this unfortunately was [hear, hear]. He begged to say that so far as it went to secure the health of the community, so far it went to provide a proper place of sepulture for the dead, and greater decency in the mode of conducting funerals, he approved of the present measure; but so far as it went to mark out every living man as already mortgaged for a certain sum, he strongly disapproved of it. He observed that

the Chancellor of the Exchequer looked incredulous at that remark, but he repeated that, according to the provisions of this bill, the body of every living man in the metropolis, who assigned to himself a place in consecrated ground, was already mortgaged, and that whenever the vital spark should flee from his mortal body, he would be booked for a certain sum to the clergy, and that in a manner which in many cases would interfere to a great extent with the religious feelings of the people [hear, hear]. With these views he felt bound to protest against those features of the measure which he considered to be odious, oppressive, unconstitutional, and unjust, although he could not but rejoice in its success, so far as it went, to promote the health of the living and the decent interment of the dead [hear].

Mr. ELLIS said, that amongst his constituents were a large body of Dissenters, who, regarding this as a model bill for the country, felt very strongly opposed to some of its provisions. They had no objection, for instance, to compensation being given to existing incumbents, but they did complain that compensation was given to incumbents for all time to come [hear, hear]. His constituents also thought, and he thought with them, that it was wrong to call upon Dissenters to contribute to a rate to make up that compensation [an expression of dissent]. He repeated that under this bill such a rate might be levied. He hoped that if the Government brought in another bill they would take care, or at all events, that the House would take care, that no such provisions were included in it [hear, hear].

Mr. KERSHAW also begged to state that, whilst approving of what was called the principle of the bill, he protested strongly against those provisions which inflicted new and serious injuries on the Dissenters of the country [hear, hear].

The bill was then passed.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, on Friday,

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved an address for such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland as may remove the conscientious objections of a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church, or that means may be taken to enable them to extend scriptural education in Ireland. He re-advanced the "grievance" of high Protestantism in Ireland—the exclusion of his co-religionists from the benefit of the national grants by the persistence of the National Board in regulations which practically render the schools, on the one hand, denominational schools, or on the other secular schools from which the Bible and religious education are altogether excluded.

The feature of the debate was a speech of historical scope and great personal eloquence, by Mr. E. H. STANLEY, in which he diffidently, but with great effect, defended the system originated by his father, Lord Stanley, in 1831. The existing system was also defended by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The Premier especially replied to an attack on the mode of dispensing Church patronage pursued by the Crown in Ireland. The Irish Bishops have far more Church patronage than the Crown; and he did not consider it matter of blame, that the Crown, with its more limited patronage, should favour clergymen who, being pious, learned, and excellent in other respects, concurred in the desire to promote the system which they uphold.

At the close of his effective speech, Sir JAMES GRAHAM avowed the inexpressible pleasure with which he had listened to Mr. Stanley, who had spoken to them in the manner, almost in the voice of his father. Let him persevere in his course on this subject—"Per genitorem oro! per spem surgentis Iuli." In the darkness which has settled on the fate of Ireland, the success of the system appears almost the only bright spot visible.

Ultimately, the amendment was negatived, by 225 to 142.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday evening, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the important resolution of which he had given notice:—

That the principles upon which the foreign policy of the Government has been regulated have been calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and in times of unexampled difficulty to preserve peace between England and foreign nations.

He commenced by explaining the reasons which had induced him to make this motion. A Government constituted like ours, he observed, when condemned by one branch of the Legislature, is unable to discharge its duties, either at home or abroad, with honour. In such a case, therefore, it became the duty of this House to ascertain for itself what had been the conduct of the Government, and to express its own opinion. He agreed with Lord J. Russell, that no Administration was bound to resign upon a mere resolution of the House of Lords; but if it was necessary to have a House of Lords, and if that House had expressed an opinion upon a question regarding our foreign policy, this House should step in and declare the sentiments of the people of England upon the same point; the clear proposition contained in the resolution of the House of Lords being a condemnation of that foreign policy. He confessed he came to the consideration of the policy of Lord Palmerston with a mind disposed in its favour; for, though he had seen much in its details to condemn, with its principles he entirely agreed. There were two classes of cases which that policy embraced—one regarding individual rights and wrongs; the other, the general interests, the dignity, and honour of this country. The object of Lord Palmerston, with relation to the first, was to extend the protection of the Government of England to her wandering sons as far as the rules of civilized nations would permit;

and with respect to the interests of this country, as a people, he believed Lord Palmerston's policy had been to maintain the peace of the world, not by truckling to despotism, but, as far as permitted by the rules of international law, by the exertion of the moral force of the English name. Might there not be a Minister of this country whose policy was to make tyranny safe in Europe? These antagonist principles were now upon their trial, and the House of Commons was called upon to decide whether England was openly to countenance, not struggles for anarchy, but the efforts of mankind for self-government, or lend its aid to crush these efforts. Mr. Roebuck then rapidly reviewed the system of foreign policy pursued by this country from 1790 to 1815, and from 1830 to the present time, contrasting its principles in the two periods. He then noticed cursorily the circumstances under which the kingdom of Greece was established by the three Powers; the petty intrigues of which the little court of Athens soon became the focus; the obstinate ignorance of the English people as to foreign affairs; the insolent demands made by Russia and Austria upon Turkey for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, and the appearance of the English fleet in the Dardanelles, which had vindicated the rights of independent nations. He then applied himself to the specific case of the claims upon Greece, to which it was objected, that the demands were unlawful; that their amount was insignificant and exaggerated; that the manner in which they were urged was imperious and uncalled for; and that the time for exacting redress was inopportune. He denied that there was anything in the claims contrary to the law of nations, which was a system of general morality, the rules of which were somewhat vague. But how had they been interpreted in practice? France in 1831 had sent a fleet into the Tagus to exact reparation for injuries suffered by French subjects, our offer of mediation being refused. In 1842 the French Government had in a similar manner obtained redress for its subjects at St. Salvador. There were many similar instances on the part of France, America, and England herself; and with weak nations it was a merciful mode of proceeding in such cases, not to declare war, but to blockade their ports and take possession of certain property. For many years there had been continual complaints of the conduct of the Greek Government towards British subjects, letters from our Ministers remaining unopened, and, of course, unanswered. In Mr. Finlay's case his land had been taken possession of, not for great national interests, but for a garden in which the King might disport himself at the expense of a British subject, who was refused all payment whatever. He applied to Lord Aberdeen to intercede with the Greek Government; Lord Aberdeen acknowledged the justice of his claims, and directed Sir E. Lyons to urge them; but Mr. Finlay obtained no redress. M. Pacifico, on a Sunday, when the Christians of Athens were at church, had his house attacked by a mob, headed by a certain young nobleman, his family beaten, and his whole property destroyed. He cared not what M. Pacifico was; he was born a British subject, and had a right to demand the protection of England. He appealed to the Greek Government, and obtaining no reparation, he sought that protection. Had it been Baron Rothschild who had been thus attacked, all Europe would have rung with the outrage; but M. Pacifico being a poor Jew he was treated with insult and his demands set aside. It had been said that international law forbade compliance with such an appeal; this he denied, and he showed what would be the effect of such an interpretation of the law in despotic countries. Then it was said that these were isolated cases; but there were other cases, and if we once relaxed, in the case of half-civilized nations, the rules by which the subjects of this country are guarded abroad, there would be no safety for English commerce. Mr. Roebuck then went into a minute examination of the details of the transactions between M. Gros and Mr. Wyse at Athens, and Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys in England, and concluded by expressing a hope that Mr. Hume would not, by persevering in his amendment, enable members to ride off from deciding upon the general policy of the Government.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, after observing that the hon. member had not even tried to vindicate the whole foreign policy of the Administration, with which he declared himself not altogether satisfied, withdrew, for the sake of unanimity, the amendment of which he had given notice, which was to the following effect:—

Taking into consideration the general policy of her Majesty's Government under circumstances of difficulty, this House is of opinion that, on the whole, it is calculated to promote the best interests of this country, and therefore deems it expedient to continue their confidence to the present Ministry.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER made a lawyer's speech in opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion. Referring to the precedents quoted by Lord John Russell, he stated that in those instances the Government had shielded themselves from the censure of the Lords by asking for an explicit vote of confidence from the Commons. By substituting a more convenient form of resolution, the member for Sheffield had deserved the substantive favours of the Ministry, although (as the hon. and learned gentleman showed from Hansard) he had a few years since advertised very strongly upon the policy of Lord Palmerston, whom he had compared to a Lucifer match. In the vague and general terms of the resolution he perceived a net spread to catch miscellaneous votes; and the "principles" which Mr. Roebuck recommended as tending to assist other nations in their efforts after self-government he

characterised as leading to a perpetual intermeddling in every country, dangerous to peace and derogatory to dignity. He then went into a minute detail of events recorded in the blue book correspondence relative to the proceedings of all parties from the very beginning of the dispute. Reverting at length to the terms of the resolution, he declared that even if adopted by the House it would go but a little way to reverse the adverse sentence pronounced upon Lord Palmerston by the Chamber of Peers.

Mr. PAGE WOOD vigorously vindicated the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, which he pronounced justifiable and successful.

The speech of the evening was made by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who commenced very happily with the following sentence:—

Let us hope that we have now, for this evening at least, got out of *nisi prius* [great cheering].

He said, he engaged in this discussion most reluctantly; but in a question of this kind, intentional absence would be cowardice, and with the sentiments he entertained, silence was impossible. He had given to the Government for the last four years an independent and honest support, thinking that from the state of parties it was his duty to do so; he had no feeling of hostility towards the Government; but the House was called upon to discuss, not the narrow question of Greece, for Mr. Roebuck, in concert with the Government, had opened a much larger question—"Do you, on the whole, approve of the policy which has been pursued by the Government, with reference to our foreign relations, since their accession to power?" To that large question he should address himself. He had been a member of Lord Grey's Government when the separation of Belgium from Holland took place; but this was in concurrence with all the great powers of Europe. The dangerous nature of our interference, after the retirement of Lord Grey, was pointed out by Lord Howick, when Sir R. Peel was at the head of affairs. Sir James here read an extract from Lord Howick's speech in 1844, recommending an abstinent course of foreign policy, and then proceeded to contrast with these sound and prudent principles, the policy embraced by Lord Palmerston immediately after his accession to power. He read a despatch from his Lordship upon Spanish affairs in 1846, which, he contended, violated all the leading principles of the policy so laid down. He adverted to various diplomatic transactions between our Foreign-office and Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, when the latter country was divided between the Sunderbund and the Bernese parties. He here brought forward a grave charge against Lord Palmerston in connexion with the troubles in Switzerland:—

It was proposed by the Chevalier Bunsen that a note should be signed by the five powers, and a draft of the note was prepared by the Duke de Broglie. On the 6th of November, the note was tendered by the Duke de Broglie to the noble lord, who kept it till the 16th, without any communication relating thereto. On the 16th, he sent it, suggesting alterations, to Paris, and from the 16th to the 26th of November was consumed in agreeing to and signing the note. On the 22nd of November, Mr. Peel wrote to the noble lord from Basle, stating that General Dufauré had advanced on Lausanne, where the Sonderbund was collected. His letter was received on the 26th, the day the note was signed, and on the 27th the noble lord addressed him instructions to the effect, that if on arriving at Basle he found the Sonderbund dissolved after a complete victory, in that case he must not present the note. Now comes a matter which really does touch the honour of this country, and touches it nearly. M. Bois le Comte, relying on despatches which are still extant in the archives of Paris, says that in consequence of private instructions from the noble lord, or in consequence of communications which he conceived to be in the spirit of the act he took, he sent to General Dufauré a messenger connected with the embassy—the chaplain of the embassy—directing him to lose no time, but to make haste in his operations—

Lord PALMERSTON: It is quite untrue [cheers].

Sir J. GRAHAM continued: Now I have said that I was anxious to address the House before the noble lord in order that, if I erred in my statement the noble lord might correct me. At any rate, this statement has gone throughout Europe for some time uncontradicted [hear, hear]. When we are discussing a question touching the honour of this country in its foreign transactions, it is quite right, that in the presence of the noble lord, with an opportunity of denying them, the statements I have to make should be made; and he will not blame me, I am sure, for giving him the opportunity of denying them [hear, hear]. I must observe, however, that, if I mistake not, the confidence of the Government has not been withdrawn from Mr. Peel. He remained *Chargé d'Affaires* for some time after these transactions, and, if I mistake not, even now he is in her Majesty's service.

Lord PALMERSTON: I sent no such message [cheers and a laugh].

Sir J. GRAHAM continued: The allegation, then, of the noble lord is, that the Minister of France and the Minister of Spain, who were present at the interview where Mr. Peel is said to have made that admission, are, in his opinion, convicted of a statement that is untrue. It is well that an opportunity should be given to the noble lord of explaining this matter. I have no knowledge of the subject except what I have read from the documents before me, and I assure the House that I have stated but truly what I have seen [hear, hear].

In the case of the Spanish marriages, he thought a heavy responsibility rested upon Lord Palmerston, who, seeking only to overthrow M. Guizot, had produced a more serious result—a change in a neighbouring state, the effects of which his generation will not outlive [hear, and cries of "Oh!"] Sir James then severely criticised the conduct of Lord Palmerston in relation to the affairs of Italy, especially his refusal, when asked by Austria, to mediate in the Lombardy question, the consequence of which refusal, he believed, had been the insurrection of Hungary and the intervention of Russia in Austrian politics. He condemned the imprudent

act of sending a British fleet into the Dardanelles. The excuse made was, that the fleet had been driven by stress of weather. Was that consistent with the fact?

Now, there is a living witness, a member of the House of Peers (Lord Hardwicke), who commanded a line-of-battle ship on that occasion, and who, in his place in Parliament, has declared that, so far from being driven in by stress of weather, Sir William Parker weighed anchor on a fine day, and, with a leading wind and smooth water, entered the Dardanelles, and took up his position [loud cheers]. Now, these are facts touching intimately and nearly the honour of this country, and again I hope to hear an explanation from the noble lord with respect to this matter [hear, hear].

Approaching the Greek question, Sir James pointed out the offensive language held by Lord Palmerston towards the Greek Ministers.

M. Coletti, who preceded M. Glarakis [as Minister of Foreign Affairs], had recently died. Now, I beg the House to hear in what terms the noble lord writes of a person then deceased, and who was the immediate predecessor of the Minister he was addressing:—

Her Majesty's Government had hoped that this iniquitous system would cease with the life of the Minister who was generally considered as its author, because he was its chief instrument; but, as M. Glarakis declares that he means to persevere in the same system, it is evident that this system originated and is supported by other influences equally hostile to the welfare of Greece, and contrary to the true interests of her King.

[Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] Do gentlemen who cheer really think that language like this should be addressed by the British Minister to a Minister at the head of an independent nation? [cheers from the Opposition.]

It is, therefore, evident that M. Coletti was only an instrument, though a willing one, employed by those influences to carry on their disastrous policy. If the Greek Government desires to prevent insurrection, to maintain order and tranquillity, to encourage industry in the kingdom, it is not by arbitrary arrests, nor by illegal violence, nor by the ruin of whole provinces, like that which has recently taken place in Eubœa, that these results can be obtained.

[Renewed cheers from the Ministerial benches.] Can hon. gentlemen who cheer really be surprised that there should be some difficulty in maintaining amicable relations after such a letter is addressed to the first Minister of an independent country?—because, after all, Greece is an independent country [hear, hear].

Much, he admitted, might be said in vindication of the claims of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico; but they were the least important part of the question; the nicest and most difficult part was the territorial claim to the islands of Cérvi and Sapienza, over which Mr. Roebuck, with the skill of an advocate, had lightly passed. With respect to the transactions growing out of the intervention of France, he thought it was a great misfortune that the Convention of London had not been at once accepted. Sir James touched upon the Danish dispute, and, in connexion with it, summed-up the state of our relations with foreign powers generally:—

It has been said that our friendly relations with Prussia have not been disturbed, but I consider that the settlement of the Danish question is indispensable to the restoration of a perfectly good understanding with Prussia. Every hour's delay increases the difficulty of the settlement, and every increase of that difficulty renders more probable a misunderstanding with the Prussian power. And what is the result of delay? The Austrian Ambassador is withdrawn from London; the French Ambassador has been recalled; our relations with Prussia, on account of the non-conclusion of the arrangements with respect to Denmark, are insecure; we have received notes from Count Nesselrode, on which the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. P. Wood) has commented with much severity, which were not couched in the most friendly terms [hear, hear]. It has been said that the first note was withdrawn, but I think I have seen a third note published, which was anything but a retraction of the former notes; and I have every reason to believe that the Russian envoy at this Court, previous to the recall of the French Ambassador, and the refusal to ratify the Convention of London, did remonstrate in strong terms against the course pursued by her Majesty's Government [hear, hear]. I have already said that Narva is all-powerful in Spain; Costa Cabral is in power at Lisbon; a French army is in occupation of Rome; and the Pope is much estranged from friendly relations with this country. Then I am asked, because the noble lord is not the Minister of Austria, is not the Minister of Russia, is not the Minister of France [laughter, and loud cheers]; but is the English Minister, *par excellence* [renewed laughter and cheering], to come to a vote affirming absolutely that under his administration the interests of England have been carried into effect in a manner most conducive to the honour of this country and to our amicable relations with foreign powers. It is painful to me to say so, but it is impossible that I can, consistently with prudence and a right sense of the transactions I have laid before the House give any such vote [hear, hear, and cheers].

On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, the debate was adjourned to the following day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FACTORIES BILL was read a third time in the House of Commons, on Thursday—Mr. O'Connor's motion against it not even finding a seconder.

THE LATE DIVISION IN THE LORDS.—Three hundred and forty-one peers recorded their opinions on Lord Stanley's motion, in person, by proxy, or by pairing off. Of these, one hundred and fifty-one were in favour of Government. Out of these one hundred and fifty-one, no fewer than eighty peers were created by the Whig Administrations since 1830, or had their titles called out of abeyance, or have received an increase of rank in the peerage in the United Kingdom. In the list of the minority were—The Archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earls of Carlisle, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Scarborough, Yarborough, and Zetland, Viscount Clifden, the Bishops of Chester, Downe, Limerick, Manchester, Norwich, and St. Asaph, Lord Beaumont, &c. Proxies—The

Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland, Marquises Clanricarde and Normanby, Earls Clarendon, Cottenham, Derby, Ducie, and Radnor, Bishops of Hereford and Peterborough, &c. &c. In the majority we find the following names:—The Dukes of Buckingham, Cleveland, and Richmond, the Marquises of Exeter, Londonderry, Winchester, and Waterford, Earls Aberdeen, Clanwilliam, Cardigan, Eglington, Harwood, Manserv, and Wilton, Viscounts Canning and Sidmouth, the Bishops of Bangor, Chichester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Oxford, Barons Ashburton, Brougham, Feversham, Southampton, Stanley, and Wharmcliffe. Proxies—the Dukes of Newcastle and Marlborough, Earls Buckinghamshire, Stanhope, and Winchelsea; the Bishops of Carlisle, Exeter, and Bath and Wells, Barons Clinton, Bexley, Lyndhurst, &c., making altogether 169 votes for the resolution, and 132 against it; majority against Ministers, 37.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—In reply to Mr. FITZROY, on Friday, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that a bill providing for the removal of Smithfield-market was already prepared, and would be introduced as soon as certain correspondence was concluded with interested parties in the City of London.

THE IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.—In the House of Lords on Friday night, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the postponement of the Committee on the Irish Franchise Bill, which stood on the paper for that evening, until Thursday next. Lord STANLEY, referring to the inconvenience incurred by noble lords in coming down to assist at a debate which never came on, inquired somewhat pointedly whether the date now fixed for the committee would be made a certainty? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised that the committee of the bill should positively proceed on Thursday (to-morrow), except under the contingency of events occurring, "over which he had no control."

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—Among the petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons since the 28th of May, there have been the following:—Against the Marriages bill, 586, with 33,767 signatures—in favour of the Marriages bill, 336, with 52,331—against Sunday travelling on railways, 5, with 1,092—for repeal of duty on advertisements, 90, with 1,012—for repeal of Attorneys' certificate duty, 348, with 4,593—for repeal of duty on malt and hops, 34, with 3,559—for repeal of duty on paper, 22, with 6,144—for ditto, 180, with 20,786—for reduction of duty on tea, 89, with 97,226—for repeal of window duties, 54, with 23,744—for relief to agriculture, 339, with 95,569—for arbitrating national disputes, 126, with 10,412—for diminishing the number of beerhouses, 74, with 12,670—in favour of County Courts Extension bill, 234, with 32,861—for a general disarmament, 142, with 20,356—against Education bill, 19, with 10,697—in favour of ditto, 173, with 19,925—for alteration in Factories Act, 221, with 96,149—in favour of Factories bill, 852, with 145,478—against it, 108, with 4,196—for abolishing Sunday Postal labour, 115, with 586,867—for sanitary measures, 22, with 2,958—for abolishing of capital punishment, 76, with 15,300—and for suppression of slave trade, 48, with 15,057 signatures.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Mr. FREWEN, on Friday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower the Commissioners of Westminster-bridge to build a temporary bridge during the repairs of the present bridge, which was stated to be sinking day by day, notwithstanding the steps taken, from time to time, to lighten it as much as possible.

THE EXPULSION FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Friday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the appointment of a committee to take into consideration what accommodation ought to be provided in the House for high diplomatic personages. Lord BROUGHAM, in seconding the motion, gave his own ingenious version of the "painful incident" (as Lord Lansdowne termed it) which had furnished occasion for the motion. The noble and learned Lord's explanation was of a description that excited continued laughter, very unusual in that assembly of grave and reverend seigniors, but it appears to have been considered as deficient in evidence. After a prolonged conversation, the committee was appointed, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before seven.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—In answer to a question from Mr. MONSELL, Sir GEORGE GREY said, it was impossible for him to enter into a detail of the treatment of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, who was only one out of many convicts in Maria Island. Mr. Smith O'Brien had been offered conditional liberty, which he had refused; and no hardship had been imposed upon him beyond that imposed upon other parties. Liberal rations were given to him, and although he was not permitted to go more than 200 yards beyond a certain point, he had every necessary attention in other respects; and he believed that if the Government was liable to any charge with respect to his treatment, it was that they had showed too much lenity to Mr. Smith O'Brien.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. M. GIBSON, on Monday, said he had a question to put to the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which he had given him notice. An opinion prevailed that monthly publications, although containing matter of news, were not liable to stamp duty. Now he wished to know whether these publications were liable to stamp duty; and secondly, whether it was true that the Stamp-office had interfered with a monthly publication called the *Freeholder*; and if so, whether the right hon. gentleman would explain on what ground that paper had been singled out for prosecution by the Stamp-office, when so many other monthly publications were permitted to circulate? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated in

reply, that a monthly publication was liable to stamp duty as well as a newspaper. It was equally true a letter had been written to the editor of the *Freeholder*, calling his attention to the publication of the paper without a stamp. It was not true the *Freeholder* had been singled out from other papers, because the same course was pursued to all other papers under similar circumstances. Mr. M. GIBSON: There are hundreds that have not. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged to assure the hon. gentleman that the same course had been adopted in all similar cases.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held at Bristol, a few days ago, in support of the first of these institutions, Mr. S. Morley says that repeated negotiations had taken place between the Committee of the Voluntary School Association and their own, "in order to see if a union could not be effected between them, but hitherto without success, although he was in hopes that at some future time such a union would take place for the purpose of training teachers without interfering with the distinctive views of either party." A very desirable consummation!

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND THE GREAT DOCK COMPANIES OF LONDON have seriously fallen out with each other. The Board of Customs is under the impression, that in the establishments of the East and West India Company, the London Dock Company, and the St. Katharine's Dock Company, gross frauds and irregularities have prevailed, both against the revenue and against the merchants who use the docks. On the 4th December last, a posse of their officers entered the St. Katharine's Docks, and rummaged them in every department; and the result has been, that, at the instance of the Customhouse, several of the superior servants of that company have been arrested, and now await their trial by a jury; the directors having bailed them out. Similar steps have been taken, on other evidence, against officers of the London Dock Company. The latter have published a lengthened correspondence between themselves and the Customhouse authorities, in which their defence to every charge is fully set forth. The gist of the defence is, that the charges are based on the untrue representations of dishonest officers discharged by themselves.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 26, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, last night, the royal assent was given to the Pirates' Head Money and thirteen other bills.

The presentation of a petition by the Earl of Chichester, was accompanied by Lord BROUGHAM with some remarks illustrative of the extreme inconvenience attending the discontinuance of the Sunday deliveries by the Post-office.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY postponed until Thursday his motion respecting the abolition of the Irish Lord-Lieutenancy.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the debate on the foreign policy,

Mr. B. OSBORNE commenced with a trenchant attack upon the opponents of Lord Palmerston, and especially of Sir James Graham. He spoke of Sir F. Thesiger as one who, "like all his fraternity, had fed upon blue books till they had become assimilated with his very system;" and of the member for Ripon in the following terms:—

The right honourable gentleman the member for Ripon (Sir James Graham) presented himself to the notice of the House, and, as he assured the House, it was with great reluctance that he did so. But certainly it was not easy to discover, either from the manner or the matter of the right hon. baronet, that he experienced any such reluctance. He (Mr. Osborne) felt justified in saying that the speech of the right hon. baronet was characterised by a quality which was ascribed to Lady Ennervell in the "School for Scandal;" there was a delicate eulogy tinged with a mellowed sneer, which was the distinguishing mark of the political scandal of the right hon. gentleman [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Osborne) could not help being reminded, when the right hon. gentleman preluded his speech with a candid declaration of his feelings of friendship for the noble lord, of some of those enormous and mighty animals in the deserts of South America—of those large serpents which were said to lubricate their victims with their slaver before they made them their prey [cheers]. The right hon. baronet talked of his friendship for the noble lord. He (Mr. Osborne) owned that it struck him that the right hon. gentleman was participating in the sentiments of Boche-fossecul, who said, there was something agreeable, or at least not disagreeable, in the misfortunes of our best friends [hear, hear]. He had always thought that the right hon. baronet, perched up on the third bench opposite, was looked upon as a sort of guardian angel of her Majesty's Ministers, that he was, in fact,

"The sweet little cherub which sits up aloft
To keep watch o'er the life of poor Jack."

[Great laughter.]

Lord Palmerston had been condemned for sundry serious crimes. It was because his name was identified with the progress of responsible government, the advance of liberal opinions; and it was stigmatised by men who considered Haynau a hero and Nicholas a demi-god. Seeing in the censure of the Ministerial policy a step which would cripple the commerce that extended into every sea and every port, he called on the House not to destroy the "Gracious Duncan" for the sake of "Banquo's issue," and declared his own resolve to vote for a resolution which repudiated Cossack domination, and upon which the peace of England and the world was staked.

Lord JOHN MANNERS believed that the Palmerstonian policy, by alienating other countries from England, was more calculated to invite than to repel the dominancy of Russia over Europe.

Mr. ANSTAY admitted that to all that had taken place since February, 1848, in the foreign policy of Government, he could accord a sincere concurrence, but could

not join in the approbation expressed in the resolution as to the previous policy. Under this divergent impulse, therefore, he felt it to be his duty to vote neither way.

Mr. B. COCHRANE superseded the allegation of propaganda, brought against Lord Palmerston, by the more serious charge of bad faith towards every nation of Europe.

Lord PALMERSTON, whose rising was accompanied by loud expressions of excitement and approbation, began by insisting upon the importance of the question, which concerned not only the tenure of office by an individual or a Government, but involved principles of national policy, and the interests, honour, and dignity of this country. The question now was whether this House would adopt the resolution of the House of Lords, which involved the future and the past, laying down for the future a principle of national policy which he considered totally incompatible with the interests, rights, and honour of this country, and the happiness of other countries. The principle, which the person who moved it was obliged to modify, was, that British subjects in foreign lands were entitled to nothing but the protection of the laws and tribunals of the country in which they might happen to be, and were not to look for any protection from their own country; and the House of Lords had not limited this principle to constitutional countries. He denied this doctrine, which was a doctrine upon which no English Minister had acted, and the people of England would never suffer any Minister to act upon it. He contended, however, for no such principle as that British subjects in foreign countries were to be above the laws. In the first instance, they were bound to have recourse to the laws of the land; but there might be cases in which the tribunals were not of a character to inspire confidence, and the rule would not apply to despotic or nominally constitutional Governments. The noble lord then gave a short history of the Greek State, and described the nature of our relations with it. The object of this Government was to base the institutions of Greece upon the representative principle; but the advice and influence of the other Powers, France included, were adverse to our views. One evil of the absence of a Constitution in Greece was, that the whole system of the Government was full of abuses. The police, in particular, practised tortures of the most revolting kind upon both sexes. There were in Greece a great number of persons, Maltese, Ionians, as well as British subjects, whom we were bound to protect; but it was the practice of the Greek authorities to make no distinction between Maltese, Ionians, and their own subjects. Lord Palmerston then detailed the alleged insults which had been offered to British subjects in Greece, and showed the moderation and reasonableness of the demands made for reparation; and with reference to the case of Mr. Finlay, he justified his claim, which for fourteen years the Greek Government had put aside with shuffling excuses, and which had not been, as asserted, finally and conclusively settled. With respect to the case of M. Pacifico, whose character, whatever it might be, was no reason why he should be robbed with impunity by a mob, headed by the son of the Minister of War, he could get no redress, and we were, therefore, entitled to call upon the Greek Government for compensation, but they had denied the principle of the claim, so that it must either have been abandoned or enforced; and the course adopted of making reprisals was acted upon with great moderation. In these circumstances the French Government tendered, and we readily accepted, their good offices, the extent and conditions being distinctly understood; namely, that they were not to involve the negation of the principle of the demands. It was also understood between himself and M. Drouyn de Lhuys that Mr. Wyse should not determine when the mission of M. Gros had failed, and if a difference of opinion occurred between M. Gros and Mr. Wyse on those points which the former was competent to discuss, the latter was to refer home for instructions. Lord Palmerston entered very minutely into the details and dates of the communications between the different parties in the negotiations, which had reached this point, that Mr. Wyse had consented to accept from the Greek Government the sum suggested by M. Gros, namely, 150,000 drachmas, when the latter raised a new objection on a point respecting which he was not competent to act, and withdrew from the negotiation. An impression had gone abroad that on the 24th of April M. Gros had received and communicated to Mr. Wyse the draught of the convention of London, which had not been proposed to him (Lord Palmerston) until the 15th, and not agreed on until the 18th, and that, with a knowledge of this convention, Mr. Wyse had renewed hostilities. This was totally untrue. Mr. Wyse received no information from M. Gros, as to the draught of the convention, until the 2nd of May. He was sorry that the convention did not arrive at Athens until after the other arrangement had been made, but this was not his fault, and the negotiations had not been put an end to by Mr. Wyse, but by M. Gros himself, who had afterwards an opportunity of resuming them, but again declared that he had withdrawn. The negotiations between the English and French Governments had come to a satisfactory conclusion, and the Government were ready to accept such parts of the convention as were still applicable to things to be done, instead of the arrangement made on the spot. Lord Palmerston then discussed the question relating to the two islands, respecting which his opinion, he said, was most clear and decided, and it was supported by that of Lord Aberdeen. Approaching, then, the wider field taken by Sir J. Graham, Lord Palmerston reviewed at great length the policy he had pursued in the various instances mentioned by Sir James and Mr. Cochrane—Belgium and Holland, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, and Italy—denying the charge that he had encouraged revolution. The advocates of temperate reform, he observed, were always stigmatised as the fomenters of revolution. Lord Minto went to Italy at the express desire of the Pope, and the wish of the Roman Government had been conveyed in a manner which seemed to denote that they had Lord Minto in their eye. They said the Pope was desirous of improving the administrative institutions of the country, and requested that an English agent of rank might be sent who had the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government. He advised only administrative reforms, and if nothing more had happened, and his advice had been followed, Italy would have acquired great additional strength. The propriety of the intervention on behalf of the Hungarian refugees had not been questioned; but it had been said that the fleet should not have been sent

to the Dardanelles; but he contended that this was a wise and prudent measure of defence—not of offence, for he denied that it was a threat against Russia or Austria, but the entrance of the fleet into the Straits was not in consequence of, but contrary to, his instructions to Sir S. Canning. The noble lord concluded a speech of nearly five hours' duration with the following peroration:—

The government of a great country like this is undoubtedly an object of fair legitimate emulation to men of all shades of opinion. It is a noble thing to be allowed to guide the policy and influence the destinies of such a country as this, and, if ever it was an object of honourable ambition, more than ever, it must be so at the moment at which I am speaking [cheers]; for while we have seen, as stated by the right hon. baronet, the political earthquake rocking Europe from side to side—while we have seen thrones shaken, shattered, levelled, institutions overpowered and destroyed—while in almost every country of Europe there have been conflicts which have deluged the land with blood, from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, this country has presented a spectacle honourable to the people of England and worthy of the admiration of mankind [loud cheers]. We have shown that liberty is compatible with order; that individual freedom is reconcilable with obedience to the law [hear, hear]. We have shown the example of a nation in which every class of society accepts with cheerfulness the lot which Providence has assigned to it, and at the same time every individual of each class is constantly striving to raise himself in the social scale—not by injustice, not by violence and illegality, but by persevering good conduct, the sustained and energetic application of the moral and intellectual faculties with which his Creator has endowed him [loud cheers]. Sir, I say that to govern such a people as that is indeed an object worthy of the ambition of the noblest man who may live in the land, and therefore I find no fault with those who may think any opportunity a fair one for endeavouring to place themselves in so distinguished and honourable a position [cheers]. But, Sir, I contend that we have not in our foreign policy done anything to forfeit the confidence of the country [cheers]. I contend that, whether in this matter or in that we may have acted up to the opinions of one person or of another—and, in deed, it is hard, as we all know by our individual and private experience, to find any number of men agreeing entirely in any matter on which they may not be equally possessed of the details of the facts and circumstances and reasons and conditions which led to action—yet I say that, making allowance for those differences of opinion which may fairly and honourably be expected among those who concur in general, I will maintain that the principles that can be traced through all our foreign transactions as the guiding rule and directing course of our proceedings are such as in my opinion deserve the approbation of the country, and I fearlessly challenge the verdict which the House may give on the question that is now brought before it as a political, as a commercial, as a constitutional country, whether the principles which have governed the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government, whether the duty of affording protection to our subjects abroad [hear, hear], which we have considered as the guide of our conduct, are proper and fitting in those who are charged with the Government of England, and whether, as in days of old, a Roman held himself to be free from indignity when he could say, "*Civis Romanus sum*," a British subject shall consider himself in foreign countries as protected by the vigilant eye and strong arm of his Government against injustice and wrong. [The noble lord on resuming his seat was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.]

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday (tomorrow), and the House broke up at half-past two.

Prior to the debate on the foreign policy of Government, the LORD-ADVOCATE, in reply to a question in reference to the wreck of the "Orion," said that an investigation would be made, and he believed it would be his duty to bring an indictment against the master and the second-mate of the vessel. Mr. G. BERKELEY gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 18th of July, he would move that the House do resolve itself into committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the Act 11th and 12 Vict., with reference to the differential duty between slave-grown and colonial sugars, intended to be abolished in 1854. Mr. CAYLEY begged to postpone the motion of which he had given notice for that day, for repealing the malt tax to Friday week, July the 6th.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The following is the exact form in which the resolution on the Dotation Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly on Monday:—"To open to the Minister of Finance an extraordinary credit of 2,161,000*fr.*, for the expenses of the President of the Republic." From an analysis of the division it appears, that the names of Berryer, Dufaure, and Cavaignac, appear on neither side. Napoleon Jerome, and his cousin Pierre, were absent. The *tiers-parti* is split. Thus Bedeau, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Corne, and Creton, appear against; while Coquerel, General Fabrier, and Lamoricière, are arrayed on the side of the Government. Gustave de Beaumont was absent. Odilon Barrot and De Corcelle voted for the grant.—A conspiracy on an extensive scale has been discovered in Oran, Algeria. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Fort La Monne and the Treasury, and to establish a Provisional Government.

PRUSSIA.—The application of the new press-laws is merciless. The London *Punch* had been prohibited by the Post-office of Königsberg. An immense number of Democratic journals would cease to exist after the 1st of July.

THE POST-OFFICE AND SUNDAY DELIVERIES.—Last night Mr. LOCKE gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 9th of July, he would call the attention of the House to the subject of the non-delivery of letters on Sundays. In answer to a question from Mr. HUME, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was in the power of the Government to alter the Post-office regulations without an Act of Parliament. It is proposed to call a meeting of the newsvendors of the metropolis, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a deputation to the proprietors of the weekly newspapers, to solicit their co-operation to the new regulations of the General Post-office.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 26.

There is to this day's market a fair supply of Foreign Wheat, principally from the Baltic and near ports, but of English Grain and Foreign Spring Corn the quantity fresh up is trifling. In Wheat and Flour we have no alteration to note; but Spring Corn, from the continued dry weather, is more inquired for, and holders are demanding enhanced rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 570 qrs.; Foreign, 8,340 qrs. Barley—English, 40 qrs.; Foreign, 690 qrs. Oats—English, 420 qrs.; Foreign, 3,760 qrs. Flour—English, 1,250 sacks; Foreign, 910 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. G." Next week.

"W. G. Ward's" letter would have been inserted but for the offensive *soubriquets* by which he designates those from whom he differs.

"J. N. Osborn." His suggestion, for a public one, would be indelicate.

"A Noncon." We gave insertion to a letter, the purport of which was similar, last week.

"Anti-Dictatorship." We should be afraid to commit ourselves to an answer.

"F. Hudson" will see that we have alluded to the subject of his letter in a paragraph in another part of our paper.

"Wm. Strongman." The Charitable Trusts Bill was considered in committee, in the House of Commons, on Thursday last, and now stands for third reading. We believe it contains an express provision excluding from the operation of the bill all property used for ecclesiastical purposes.

THE ASHWELL FIRE.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of £4 from "J. U. B.," to be applied to the above case.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE town, and we suppose the country, has been on the *qui vive* during the week as to the intentions and probable fate of the Whig Ministry, as affected by the recent vote of the House of Lords. Of the former we know something—the latter is yet wrapped in uncertainty. For two days Ministers maintained unbroken silence, themselves, most likely, being undecided as to the course they should pursue. At length Mr. Roebuck elicited a statement from Lord John Russell, the general purport of which was, that the Cabinet did not mean to alter their foreign policy at the bidding of the Lords, nor to surrender their posts, unless what had been done by the Peers were ratified by the Commons. The Premier seized the occasion for letting off a bit of clap-trap, at which, in seasons of difficulty, no man is a greater adept than he. His noble friend the Foreign Secretary, he said, would act, as heretofore he had done, not as the Minister of Austria—nor of Russia—nor of France—but of Great Britain. Brave words these! but do they prove that the foreign policy of the Whigs is worthy of support? Mr. Roebuck announced his intention of taking the sense of the House on a proposition approving of the principles by which her Majesty's Government have regulated their conduct in relation to foreign countries; for which Lord John, of course, gave him every facility. The debate, accordingly, opened on Monday evening, and promises to occupy the remainder of the week. Mr. Roebuck's speech was long, but able—the speech of an advocate rather than a statesman—justifying Lord Palmerston by reference to the intemperate haste of other statesmen, rather than by any recognition of a standard of right—and establishing a broad conclusion, true in relation to the motives of the Lords, false in relation to truth and his own previously recorded conviction. He spoke irritatingly of France, contemptuously of the Peace party, and in a tone of wonderful inflation of Great Britain. Mr. Hume followed briefly, and noticed the jump which Mr. Roebuck had made over a considerable interval of the Palmerstonian secretaryship. Sir F. Thesiger appeared as advocate on the other side. He began with a personal insinuation, and quickly dropped into a prosy discussion of minute details—which Mr. P. Wood, who expressed his disappointment at this lowering of the subject, nevertheless continued. Sir James Graham then rose to rescue the discussion for the evening, at least, from *nisi prius* trivialities. He passed in review the general policy of Lord Palmerston, to whose character, however, he paid a handsome tribute of respect. He produced evidence of a system of intermeddling with the domestic concerns of foreign nations exceedingly exasperating to them, very impolitic for us, and entirely fruitless as to the liberal objects supposed to be had in view. In Switzerland, in Spain, in

Portugal, in Sardinia, in Denmark, and in Sicily, we had interfered only to see our interference resented, and our wishes permanently frustrated. Of this kind of policy Sir James Graham declared himself unprepared to express unqualified approbation. These few speeches brought the debate to a close for the evening, and on the motion of Mr. B. Osborne, it was adjourned to Tuesday (yesterday) night. We can scarcely venture a guess at results. The fate of Ministers is now in the hands of the more advanced section of the Liberals, the majority of whom will probably give in to their old habit—namely, blink their real opinions to keep out an imaginary foe. This, our well-fed press calls, patriotism.

This censure of the Lords has goaded Ministers into unusual bustle. On Thursday night, the Factories Bill, the Metropolitan Interments Bill, and the County Courts Extension Bill, were all read a third time. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in a very distasteful speech, opposed the first of these measures, and found several censors, but no seconder. The second was protested against for its compensatory clauses by Sir B. Hall, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Ellis, and some others, but the protest was unheeded. Ministers are high-handed with men whom they can always scare into obedience when a crisis comes.

Lord Melgund has tried to obtain a modification of the Scotch national education system. In his speech for the second reading of his bill to this end, he gave a succinct history of the parochial schools in Scotland, proved their present inadequacy, as mixed up with ecclesiastical differences, and sought to return to the old territorial system, and do away with sectarian tests. He was opposed by Sir G. Clerk, who ascribed the movement to an "ambitious sect," aiming to get the better of the Church Establishment which it had left and who managed to shelve the measure for the present, by a majority of six against the second reading. Government has under conduct two bills for the regulation of mercantile marine, which it has succeeded in pushing forward a nominal stage—and Mr. Sotherton has under his care a Friendly Societies Bill, the object of which is to give a securer legal position to these fosterers of popular prudence, and in promoting which he is reaping well-deserved praise.

The recent Post-office changes have been the topic of conversation in both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords, the legality of stopping the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday by a mere order of Council, was questioned by Lord Brougham, and thought worth inquiring into by the Marquis of Lansdowne. In the House of Commons, what was said was of the same complaining tone, but was much more discreditable to Ministers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer positively invited a reversal of the vote to which the Cabinet professes to pay implicit deference, and Mr. Locke gave notice of submitting a motion for that purpose at an early period. We expressed our doubt, at the time, whether the casual majority obtained by Lord Ashley actually expressed the sense of the country. It remains to be seen whether we were correct. Meanwhile, it is exceedingly doubtful whether it persisted in, which, considering the attitude of the Ministry, and the loud outcry raised against it by the daily and Sunday press, is not likely, Sabbath labour would not be thereby increased. Some attention is due to the remarks of our correspondent "Scrutator," who, however, attaches, as we think, more importance than is due to the angry vituperations of interested parties. As a religious measure, it will certainly fail, based as it is on an essentially false principle. Viewed in any light, it must be productive of many inconveniences.

The Lords are not doing much to help on social or political reform. The Marquis of Westmeath has introduced a bill for "amending," as it is called, the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Act, the main clause of which restricts the commissioners from selling any estate for less than fifteen years' purchase, and which he carried by 32 to 30 votes. This, if sanctioned by the Commons, will materially check the beneficial change now going forward in Ireland. The Irish Franchise Bill, too, seems, from having been postponed more than once, to be in peril. Whether the Government will stake its existence on the measure is exceedingly doubtful. Probably, they will not be sorry in this instance to consent to a compromise which will give a much less numerous constituency, and afford a pretext for postponing Parliamentary reform in England.

Outdoor intelligence is not of a very exciting character. In such a fickle climate as ours, the steady brilliancy of the weather, during the past week, strikes us as more remarkable than any sublunary incident we can call to mind, unless it be that the great body of the people were never in a better condition to enjoy it—that they can bask in that sunshine which social contentment and prosperity can alone light up in the heart, to a far greater extent than has for some time been the case. Pauperism decreases rapidly and unmistakably, as recent returns testify. A reduction of

ten per cent. upon the amount expended in the relief of the poor for the half year ending Lady-day, 1850, as compared with the corresponding period in 1849, may be taken as a sure index of improvement. At no former period has the condition of the labouring classes, arising both from the low price of provisions and the good wages, been more comfortable. Everything seems to go against the poor Protectionists, except discontented farmers and the turn of luck in the party-manceuvring of Parliament. It is singular, that at a period when their leaders are actually expecting to seize the reins of office, the country is in a condition of comfort and prosperity almost unknown under the *régime* of the corn-laws. If Lord Stanley took office to-morrow, his deluded followers would not, we imagine, be long in discovering his genius in doing nothing.

The hot weather almost intuitively suggests the drainage question—and the drainage question the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. This body of functionaries can no longer be charged with idleness. They have done two things—one of which by no means pleases the House of Commons, but the other will please the public. As a set-off to the new engine just erected in Palace-yard—which is to be employed in the extraction and elevation of Westminster sewage, which will be first collected in a cesspool, and thence distributed in tubes over certain favoured districts of Whitehall on its way to the Thames—we may mention the report adopted at a meeting of the Commissioners on Friday, from which it would seem, that there is a great probability of a comprehensive scheme of drainage, which will save the river from pollution, not only being approved of, but of being speedily commenced. It is high time London were made decent and respectable—at least, to outward appearance and sense. Between now and Christmas it ought to be the unceasing care of all officials whom it may concern to put the metropolis into a creditable state, fit for the inspection of the thousands of country folk and foreigners who will next year be peering about its streets. How much remains to be done, both in a sanitary and in a social point of view, in order that we may pass through that ordeal with credit! The event approaches on the wings of time. Already the ground for the foundation of the monster building has been broken in Hyde Park, and has created such a panic in the fashionable world that even the *Times* joins in the alarm, calls upon the committee of management to provide a site less obnoxious to aristocratic taste, and significantly warns poor Prince Albert that his reputation is at stake in the success of the scheme. It is to be hoped that the committee will not listen to such frivolous and interested objectors. Such matters are best left alone by the fashionable world, rarely called upon to suffer inconvenience or make sacrifices for the public good.

The dispute with France relative to the contemptible Greek business is at length settled—an announcement to that effect having been made in the French Assembly by General Labitte on Friday last. The settlement has been a very simple affair. Lord Palmerston has entirely acceded to the demand of the French Government to adopt the stipulations of the London Convention in place of those dictated by Mr. Wyse, at Athens. Had this trivial concession been made a fortnight ago, our Government might have saved themselves much mortification. Diplomacy is, however, for the most part, too spirited and independent for common sense. Happily in this case, the punctilio in dispute has interested none but officials on either side of the water. The Dotation Bill for increasing the salary of the President, has been settled by compromise. Instead of an annual increase of salary, the Chamber has voted a supplementary grant of upwards of two millions of francs, "for the extraordinary expenses of the President of the Republic." Even this modified resolution was only carried by a majority of forty-six votes, and through the strenuous exertions of MM. Thiers and Molé. The Legitimists seemed especially reluctant to support the proposition, jealous, no doubt, of the use which might be made of the vote both by Orleanists and Buonapartists. Louis Napoleon has, consequently, got his debts paid, and can continue to live in that regal state which M. Thiers encourages, and says accords with French tastes, until the St. Leonard pilgrims have entirely settled the preliminaries of the "restoration," and then the weak young man will probably descend into the obscurity from which he ought never to have been lifted. Even now, however, if Louis Philippe is to be believed, he is "master of the situation," as the phrase goes, and we may assume as much, or the Dotation Bill would not have been carried, nor would the Monarchists have been so prodigal in offering him the title of Grand Chancellor of France, with the Viceroyalty of Algeria, and a confirmation of the title of Prince for himself and for the members of his family. But it is evident that the ground is fast slipping from under him. His personal adherents are few and powerless,

and he has failed to conciliate any but tradespeople. What match can a pleasure-loving, spendthrift young man, subsisting on the reputation of an uncle, prove against cunning and experienced politicians, and a man of iron nerve like General Changarnier?

The Post-office proves to be a most effectual instrument of tyranny in the hands of the Prussian Government. The merciless rigour with which the new press law is carried out will delight and satisfy the heart of the Czar himself. How simple is the plan resorted to—so simple and effective, that it might be taken to have emanated directly from the brain of a despotic ruler. To stop newspapers at the post-office is easy and efficacious, but indicates an amount of reckless daring which Lord John Russell might envy. Almost every day's post brings to Berlin a fresh list of journals proscribed by the police of the provinces. We tremble for the result of this offensive and aggravated crusade against the press, and feel ashamed that the Prince of Prussia, the presumed instigator of the outrage, should have been invited to take part in the christening ceremony of Queen Victoria's third son.

The Austrian Government has just performed an act so strange, in the recent history of that country, that it is worthy of special record. A batch of officers engaged in the late Hungarian contest have been pardoned and set free. Let us hope that this is the first step towards a mild and conciliatory policy in respect to that unhappy country.

Recent advices from the United States indicate that President Taylor and his Cabinet are disposed to take strong measures against the leaders of the late piratical expedition against Cuba, and that the fears of a difference with Spain, arising out of the event, are almost groundless. Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, for the settlement of the slavery question, does not make much progress—the author having been dangerously ill.

"A TRUE DELIVERANCE GIVE."

THE Whig Ministry have fallen back upon the only position left them. They are about to set off against the censure of the Lords a counter vote of the Commons—a vote of accommodation, mis-called confidence. Even to this pitiable refuge they are conducted by an erratic ally—Mr. Roebuck volunteering service for the occasion. The Greek question, as such, is adroitly set aside—and the representatives of the British people are called upon to affirm "That the principles on which the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government has been regulated have been such as were calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, to preserve peace between England and the various nations of the world." If the Government can get this resolution carried, it can only be by the aid of a considerable number of Radicals and Free-traders, whose fears prevail upon them to utter what they do not believe, and who will have to shelter themselves behind the coward's excuse, "My poverty, and not my will, consents."

To argue the negative of this resolution is not our present purpose. It is unnecessary. Perhaps a full third of those members who will support it, have either voted or spoken again and again in condemnation of the officious and meddling policy of the Whigs in relation to foreign affairs. They who have urged upon Government an uniform resort to arbitration as affording a strong guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and have done so in vain—who have denounced the overgrown scale of our defensive establishments as provocative of war—who have asked with emphatic reiteration why we have a naval squadron in the Tagus, or the Mediterranean, unless to back pretensions which do not become us, or to give weight to intervention in the internal broils of foreign states which in no way concern us—all, in fact, who repudiate the policy of settling disputes by showing our teeth, will find it a *little* awkward to affirm that her Majesty's Government have done wisely and patriotically in giving no heed to their counsels. They will prove their humility, no doubt, by such a course. The meekness of a man who says to his opponent, "Come and kick me," may be marvellous, but it is not always intelligible. The Peace party in the House of Commons may now, if they please, surrender their position for a consideration—but to recover it, after their purpose is served, will be a sheer impossibility. Their own vote of accommodation will be flung in their teeth, and most deservedly so too. The profitable lie, sweet in its immediate result, will be bitterness ever afterward. That inheritance of moral influence which is now theirs, and which interested partisans are asking them to sell for a mess of pottage, will be gone for ever. They will commit suicide on their own power.

And what necessity is apparent for any such tremendous sacrifice of consistency, of character, of position, of political capital hardly earned, and long garnered up with chary solicitude? To keep out a Protectionist and High-Church Ministry? There is an evil which the country has far more

reason to fear than that—it is, to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Whigs, that they *must* be kept in power. With public opinion as it now stands, a Tory Cabinet would be tethered to a heavy responsibility, and it could do little mischief. Not so the Whigs—between them and their account would be ranged the selfish fears of their allies—and "the only possible Administration" would do as it has done—insult all parties but its avowed foes, and treat with supercilious insolence the men who would, but dare not, oust them. Why, look at the past! What respect has Lord John Russell shown towards those men whose vote of accommodation he now courts? Has he ever, in his heyday of power, had anything for them but a sneer? Has he done the slightest deference to their remonstrances? Has he evinced any disposition to lean to their wishes? Does he not, when perpetrating offences which a Tory Cabinet would not dare to sanction, contemptuously laugh at the angry menaces of his followers, sure as he is that when the occasion arises he can whistle them back to his heels? Teach the Whigs, as a large majority on Mr. Roebuck's motion will do, that they are practically irresponsible, and that there lies no appeal from their decision, and they will show themselves more domineering and reckless than ever to their supporters, more truckling to the party who have scared them. When men cease to respect themselves, they have no right to demand respect from others.

But there are some, we believe, who shrink from the responsibility of what may follow upon the downfall of a Whig Administration. Let them assure themselves—nobody can be held accountable for results which he cannot prevent by honourable means—and solemnly to vote black is white is *not* honourable. But we beg to remind them, that the responsibility is quite as onerous of confirming a mischievous party in power by voting confidence in their principles. For the evils which the Whigs may hereafter inflict upon a helpless people—for all their pernicious schemes of centralization—for their subservience to the bishops—for their financial blunders—for their colonial misgovernment—for their obstruction to Parliamentary reform—they who keep them in office must hereafter be answerable. Let the people hold their representatives to this account—it will be strictly due from them. They will have gone out of their way to procure a fresh lease of power for the Whigs, and they cannot wash their hands of the consequences. If they are really nervous, they had better protect themselves by sticking fast to truth.

We respectfully ask, in conclusion, Where is this system of timid compromise to end? What are to be its limits? To what depths of humiliation are the Radicals, and others in advance of the Whigs, to sink, before they can muster up courage to say that their principles are worth asserting at all hazards? When will the Free-traders be bold enough to face a foe which must be confronted ere long, and which cannot be defied at a better time than now? Do they fear a dissolution? Are they afraid of the sweeping Parliamentary reform which looms from the back-ground? If so, let them heed the ravings of the *Daily News*, and fight for Lord John Russell and "religious liberty." But if they can trust the people, and have souls of their own, let them do two good things at one and the same time—preserve, unimpaired, their self-respect, and humble the scornful self-sufficiency of Whig placemen! Let them, heedless of party, vote on the merits of the question before them!

COTTON FROM ITS ANCIENT SOIL.

THE history of cotton is the history of commerce and of civilization. Coupled in alliterative association with corn, it represents one of the two great provisions for human wants, and one of the two great divisions of human industry. Its growth on indigenous soil, and rude fabrication—rude, that is, in process; however beautiful in result—by native hands, is the first stage of progress from barbarism; the tawny-fronted oriental peasant shearing the earth of its herbaceous fleece—setting up four poles, and with transverse rods and perpendicular cords constructing a loom—then squatting down before it, tailor fashion, flinging to and fro his simple shuttle, while his waiting wife feeds it from behind him with the wool she has herself combed. Great is the distance thence to the mills of Manchester—countless spindles, in almost incessant motion, weaving, from the produce of fields to which cotton was a stranger till within a century, cloth enough to swathe the world round and round. A third epoch is in the future—that in which the East shall rival the West in supplying the looms of England with the material of its staple manufacture, and both receive back their own products, transformed and multiplied by the power of machinery and combination, mighty enough to overcome the difference of cost involved in intervening oceans, as well as to compensate for the favouritism of tropical soil and sun.

The rapid increase in the cotton trade within the last fifty years, is the greatest of the facts which will make the first half of the nineteenth century

for ever memorable. In 1800 the whole importation of raw cotton into this country was fifty-six millions of pounds' weight—in 1849 it was, seven hundred and fifty-four millions. Then, the conversion of the wool into cloth was the leisurely occupation of village spinning-wheels and rural handlooms—now, it is the life or death employment of two millions of people; one-sixth of our English population. To the whole nation, therefore, is the prosperity of the cotton trade a matter of concern only second to our own annual harvest yield. To the capitalists, great and small, who own the £50,000,000 said to be invested in the trade—to the overseers, clerks, and workpeople, who take much of that vast sum in wages—to the shopkeepers with whom they spend that sum, and the wholesale dealers whose imports they consume—to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose budget it deranges, and to the taxpayers, who are surcharged with increased poor-rates and, perhaps, additional income-tax—to the housewives and their daughters, whose gown-pieces rise in price—to the little children, whose food and teaching depend upon the activity of the spinning-jenny as much as upon the health of the growing corn—to the landowner, even, exalted as he seems above all human vicissitudes; for the factory town rolls back on him his pauper parishioners—to all these classes, ranging from top to bottom of English society, are the news of incipient blight in the cotton crops of transatlantic fields tidings of dismay: even across six thousand miles or more of land and sea, from Georgia to Lancashire, the "mildewed ear blasts its wholesome brother."

No wonder, then, that Mr. Bright found the House of Commons willing, one night last week, to discuss for seven hours the subject of cotton growing in British India. Its importance overcame its lack of novelty—for it was not a new topic, nor were any fresh facts elicited. His statement simply was:—Only ten per cent. of all the cotton we import and work up is supplied by our Eastern possessions; nearly all the remainder by the United States: that British India can grow cotton of usable quality, and send it here at a cheaper rate than the Americans, has been declared by many authorities, and amongst them by a committee of this House; yet all attempts to increase the quantity exported hither have failed. His proposal was, to send a Royal Commission to India, to ascertain the cause of this—whether the want of capital alone, or the system on which the country is governed. The proposal was resisted, on the ground that sufficient information had been obtained—that with the former of these causes, and the aversion of the people to regular industry, lay the non-production of the supplies desiderated. If, gentlemen of Manchester—was substantially the retort of the East India Company's representatives—if you want to know more about the cotton-growing capabilities of Hindostan, send out your own Commission; and send after them capital enough to induce to cultivate cotton a people who are content to live on rice, with or without salt.

Proximately, no doubt, it is the introduction and right application of capital that is needed to irrigate the fields of Bengal or the Carnatic, and carry their produce to Calcutta or Cape Comorn. The cost of raising is not so great, it seems, as that of cleaning, packing, and transporting; twenty-five per cent. of dirt having usually to be separated from the down, and great care taken to exclude damp. But it is equally clear that the profitable application of capital is hopeless while the native cultivator has no motive to exertion. The whole soil is held by the East India Company, who raise from letting it eleven or twelve out of their twenty millions of annual revenue; the remainder arising chiefly from the iniquitous salt and opium monopolies. The collection of this rent, or annual assessment, is confided to district officers, armed with very arbitrary powers—power to remit so much of the assessment as it is impossible to obtain, to seize the last grain that may be in the ryot's (or cultivator's) possession, and to commit the ryot himself to prison. The severity of the oppression varies, of course, with the disposition of the collectors, and is sometimes relieved by orders from head-quarters; but it must be tantamount to the annual ruin of the poorer cultivators, and the perpetual harassment of the wealthier. It is naturally accompanied by that invariable curse of impoverished districts, the usury system. The "banker" is a feature in every Indian village, enabling the ryot, when he has paid his assessment, to sow his fields for another year, but taking of what the tax-gatherer has left all but enough for the wretchedest subsistence. Hence, famine, when it comes, as it often does, is so awfully desolating, and cholera always lurks in the jungles and swamps that would have been abolished by a well-fed people—that have even won back, in many parts, from a deteriorated race, what was once a flourishing country. "This barbarous system," says Mr. George Thompson, in the lectures he delivered on his return from India, some eight or ten years since, "has been in full operation for more than thirty years. Im-

mense tracts of land, where once the fields were in a high state of cultivation—where luxuriant crops were seen waving to the breeze, and the ear was delighted with the drowsy tinklings of the flocks and herds, as they returned from their mountain pastures—such tracts of land have been abandoned, are now depopulated, and rank weeds and impenetrable jungle cover the space which once rewarded the industry of the happy husbandman with bountiful harvests. The roads are in a wretched condition—mere camel-tracks; so that cotton grown, say six hundred miles from Bombay, has to be conveyed on the backs of bullocks, the journey occupying seventy days—the beasts falling dead, and the rain overtaking and spoiling their freight. Not even are the canals and water-tanks constructed by the Mahomedan rulers of the country kept up. The most essential public purposes are neglected—the most barbarous injustice perpetrated—that an army may be kept up to defend and extend an ill-gotten, overgrown empire.

A crisis in the condition of that empire is evidently approaching—and there is ground to hope its issue may be for good. Not even from financial embarrassments can the Company preserve itself—for the maintenance of its credit it may, ere long, have to sue the English Government, as well as for the renewal of its charter. It will be to our national disgrace and damage, if we do not then see to it, that the hundred millions of our Indian subjects are governed with more of justice and humanity; and that, at the same time and by the same means, our own commercial interests be promoted by the facilitation of enlarged and permanent commercial relations. By the same act that liberates from virtual serfdom the vast population of our Eastern possessions, we may lessen our exposure to the caprices of other climes, and open up new spheres for our ever expanding industry—for India will take as largely as she can give. And more than that—last, but not least, in the estimation of sagacious humanity—we may destroy the strength of American slavery, by dispensing with slave products; thus averting Burke's severe rebuke—that if driven from the East, we should leave behind us no vestige of our rule, except such as the traces of the tiger and the vulture—and winning from the slaves of the West recollections of gratitude and admiration.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ORION."

At the beginning of last week, upwards of two hundred people who had retired tranquilly to rest, within the space of a few cubic yards, were suddenly waked up to a consciousness that they were probably to quit this world for eternity in less than a quarter of an hour—a melancholy fate, which half of them at least actually met. There were there people of all classes—gentle and simple—male and female—the aged, the virile, and the young. Imagine the awful panic, the agony of emotion, the wild despair, the energy of terror, crowded into those few moments! What a summary of heart-rending experience was compressed into that brief period of time! What a swift succession of thoughts, all accompanied by a tempest of feeling! And then, imagine destruction closing the horrid scene!

If such a catastrophe was brought about by the carelessness of man, it is difficult to compute his guilt. So many lives lost make a fearful item of the damnable charges to which he is exposed. But this is not all. The surviving have a right to ask why they have been made to pass through so terrible an ordeal. Such facts as the one under notice demand severe investigation—and, inasmuch as they occur too frequently, stringent preventive precautions.

The "Orion" steam-ship leaves Liverpool with upwards of two hundred souls on board of her, bound for Glasgow. The weather is lovely—the sea smooth as glass. A little before two o'clock in the morning, the ship is ripped from stem to stern by a sharp rock, within less than a quarter of an hour of striking which she goes down. About a hundred passengers escape—the rest perished within some two hundred yards of the shore. Surely there must be something over and above accident in a calamity such as this.

Why was the ship steered into such peril? Why, when close on the land, and Portpatrick light revealing her whereabouts, was she pushed on at fullest speed? The rock on which she struck is laid down in the chart—why was it not avoided? When her fate is inevitable, how happens it that not a single signal of distress is made? that the boats are inadequate to take off half the passengers? and that none of them are in readiness for launching? It is not for us to say where the blame rests—but blame assuredly rests somewhere. Neglect of ordinary precaution has been the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. Man's carelessness has entailed upon the innocent and confiding a fearful penalty.

Our readers know that we deprecate the interference of Government in all cases in which legal protection is made the substitute for individual

prudence. But where man is compelled to put his life into the absolute keeping, for the time being, of his fellow-man, and is prevented, by the necessity of the case, from bringing his own foresight, care, or good sense into action, Government ought to require of the party thus trusted, ample guarantees for the security of life. Seamen are proverbially reckless—and in the moment of peril, it is usually found, that last alternatives are useless, simply because it was hoped they would never have to be resorted to. No steamer ought to be allowed to leave port with more passengers than can be stowed, if the necessity should arise, in the boats on board of her—and it should be some one's business to see that they are in a condition to be made available at a few moments' notice. If our lawgivers were half as chary of life, as they are of property, they would have seen in former casualties of this kind sufficient reason to make provision for preventing their recurrence in future.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

THE Population Bill, which has, during the week, been forwarded a stage through the House of Commons, and is waiting for third reading, is deserving of more than passing notice, on account of the interesting and comprehensive information it is designed to collect. Its object is to provide for taking the census of the population in the month of June in next year. From the schedules annexed, it appears that, in addition to the ordinary information obtained by the census, religious, educational, and agricultural statistics are to be collected. Under the former general term there are separate columns to designate the religion of each person under the following heads:—"Church of England," "Church of Scotland," "Church of Rome," "Wesleyans," "Baptists," "Presbyterians," "Society of Friends," "Unitarians," and "Other Sects." It will thus be seen that "Independents," although far more numerous and influential than many of the sects mentioned, are not thought worthy of separate mention, or else Mr. McGregor is so little acquainted with Dissenters south of the Tweed as to be scarcely aware of the existence of such a body. The blunder is one of no little consequence. The ecclesiastical statistics thus obtained, if at all reliable, will prove highly interesting and important, and supply a want which has long been felt by Dissenters in general, and by Anti-state-churchmen in particular. The stupid omission which we have noticed should be immediately corrected, or it will be too late. The numerous body of Independents, or Congregationalists (we scarcely know the more correct term), would be anything but pleased to see such interesting particulars supplied respecting every important religious denomination except their own. It affords another illustration of what we have so repeatedly pointed out—the exceeding ignorance which statesmen for the most part exhibit of the status, number, and opinions of Dissenters. Perhaps the fault rests rather with the latter than with the former. Under the head "Education" we have the following sub-heads:—"Neither read nor write," "Read, but not write," "Read and write," "Read, write, and cypher," and "Grammatical education." How far inquiries under these several heads will be successful in eliciting accurate educational statistics, we cannot say, but there really appears to us something very ludicrous about such divisions, and a want of explicitness, which is by no means calculated to subserve the object intended. The arrangements for taking agricultural statistics are very elaborate, and will, no doubt, elicit much interesting information. Amongst other heads under which information will be required are—"Average wages per week for farm labourers," and "Rent of land." We fear that in some of the particulars not a few farmers (not to say landowners) in the present state of the "agricultural mind," will practically reply, "We wish you may get it!"

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, on Friday, Mr. Peto explained the condition of the metropolitan drainage question. The Commission has definitely resolved to carry out the principle of preventing the pollution of the Thames. The plans for the districts south of the Thames are finally settled. No sewer at all will discharge itself into the Thames from Nine Elms to Deptford. Westminster can be drained, down to Percy Wharf, by natural falls; the plan for the rest of the northern part of London is still under consideration, and the same principle of non-pollution of the Thames will there be carried out; but for this remaining part, it will be impossible to do without mechanical aids.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—At a Common Hall, on Monday, Mr. Alderman Carden and Mr. Caldecott were chosen sheriffs for the ensuing year.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The following notices were issued from the Post-office last week:—

On and after the 23rd inst., there will be no delivery of letters throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday, nor will there be any collection of letters, whether by messengers, letter-carriers, receivers, &c., on that day. A collection, however, by means of boxes, will still be permitted on Sunday, as at present, at the receiving offices, whether in towns or in the country, and at the chief offices in towns, &c., it being clearly understood that letters deposited in the receiving boxes shall remain unsorted and untouched until the Monday, and that there shall be no attendance of postmasters or their clerks at the window of the post-office on Sunday. The present practice of detaining letters addressed to the metropolis itself, when posted on Saturday, until the despatch on Sunday, will not be disturbed, with the exception that the bags containing such letters must be closed on Saturday night, and as the mails will be transmitted on Sunday in the usual manner, it will be necessary that some person shall attend to despatch the bags alluded to, as well as to receive or forward those bags that have arrived from other offices. Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatsoever, in contravention of these orders, will be most severely punished.

On and from the 1st of July next, the following regulations will come into effect:—1. That all letters posted at any rural receiving office for places within the United Kingdom must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid, as money pre-payment for inland letters posted at such offices will be abolished. 2. The postage of foreign and colonial letters may be paid in money at all rural receiving offices, including those where no money pre-payment has hitherto been allowed. 3. The letter-boxes at the rural receiving offices will in no case be closed until within ten minutes of the time fixed for the despatch of the mail.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW SUNDAY REGULATIONS.—On Thursday evening, a meeting was held in Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, of the proprietors of a large number of the London newspapers, to consider what measures ought to be adopted by them in consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, with reference to Sunday labour in the Post-office, and the subsequent concurrence of the Government in the principle of that resolution. Mr. Ingram, proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, was in the chair. The meeting was attended by representatives of all the weekly newspapers, whose interest will be chiefly affected by the alteration consequent upon the resolution of the House of Commons, and by some of the proprietors of the daily and monthly periodicals. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Serle, of the *Weekly Dispatch*, and seconded by Mr. Cox, of the *Law Times*:—

That this meeting conceives that by the conduct of the Ministry, in stopping the use of the post to the weekly newspapers, in an address voted by only ninety-three members of the House of Commons, it has shrunk from its duty as a Government.

Mr. Lee, of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, in opposing the adoption of the resolution, said, that as far as the measure itself was concerned he thought that it would be productive of immense good to the public at large. The proprietors of the paper which he represented had many years given up the practice of printing on Sunday. It was evident from what had been stated that those who objected to the alteration were actuated by nothing more than pecuniary motives, without any consideration of the moral bearing of the question. He thought that no measure ever passed which had so fully the concurrence of the people of this country, and even those who had the greatest advantage of the transmission of letters, such as merchants, bankers, and solicitors, came forward in its support in hundreds and thousands [oh, oh]. He then moved the previous question. Mr. Oakley, of the *Christian Times*, seconded the amendment. After a few words from Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Serle, in refutation of the statement made by Mr. Lee and Mr. Oakley, the original resolution was carried almost unanimously. Mr. Thomas, of the *Courier de l'Europe*, moved:—

That a committee be formed to take into consideration the general interests of the press, especially as regarded the efforts to interfere with the circulation of papers by Sunday bills.

It was seconded by Mr. R. J. Wood, of the *Dispatch*, and carried. The following gentlemen were then agreed to, to form the committee, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Ingram, Mortimer, Bunney, Serle, Wood, Wrightson, Ledger, Scott, T. Palmer, and Stiff. Mr. J. J. Scott was appointed honorary secretary. The meeting then separated, the usual vote of thanks to the chairman having been agreed to.

The *Daily News* of Monday (an opponent, it will be recollected, of the new regulations with regard to the Post-office) contains the following information and remarks on the subject:—

As the transmission of the mails is not at present done away with, and as the order not to touch or sort letters only applies to those posted on Sunday, letters arriving at post-offices *en transitu* were in most instances forwarded on to their destination yesterday, the same as on other days. The effect of the order not to collect or deliver letters on Sundays is this,—that all places within one day's post of each other, and between which there is only one postal communication daily, are now two days' post distant from each other twice every week, provided that the letters are posted at receiving-houses, because such letters posted on Saturday are not delivered until Monday, and those posted on Sunday are not delivered until Tuesday. The London news-agents have received a great number of orders from the country to stop weekly papers which used to be delivered by the Sunday morning's post. A great number of weekly papers, however, were forwarded from London on Saturday by the day mails; but as they did not contain the latest postscripts, and as most of those for rural districts will not be delivered until this (Monday) morning, it is most probable that the sale of the weekly papers will

decline considerably. As most of the rural postmen live in the country, and will return to their homes on Saturday night, in consequence of having no work to do on Sunday, it is probable that they will get an addition to their incomes from the public by delivering letters for the rural districts which arrive at the town post-offices on Saturday by the day mails, and which would otherwise remain there until Monday. A great number of the country newspaper proprietors who publish on Saturday have commenced preparations for a Sunday morning delivery of their papers, in rural districts, by private messengers. It is expected that the railway companies will find it necessary to cause a Sunday parcels' delivery. The impression generally throughout the country is, that the recent Post-office regulations must be rescinded, because of the inconvenience to which the public will be subjected by their continuance, and which is so great, and thought to be so unnecessary, that there will scarcely be any actual diminution of Sunday labour, for if Post-office servants do not do necessary work, other parties will be employed to do it.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have volunteered, pending more complete arrangements, to receive at the Waterloo station, and forward to any station on the line, on payment of one penny, newspapers addressed to private individuals, and directed to be left till called for. They must be open at both ends. In addition to the stations at Waterloo and Nine Elms, newspapers may be left at the following places:—Hamburgh Wharf, Upper Thames-street; Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane; Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street; Cross Keys, Wood-street; Golden Cross, Charing-cross; Universal Office, Regent-circus; George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Griffin's Green Man and Still, Oxford-street.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY. — On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at Sadler's Wells Theatre, for the purpose of taking measures to obtain the formation of a park in the northern districts of the metropolis. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. The borough of Finsbury had every right to demand attention to its wishes—[cheers]—for it contained a population of upwards of 300,000, to whom a park would be invaluable. The committee of the House of Commons in 1832, had recommended Copenhagen-fields as the most suitable site, and at that time there were no buildings there, now they were surrounded [hear, hear]. Delays were always dangerous, but never more so than in the present instance. Every day increased the value of the land; every day's delay would add to the difficulty of carrying out the project; and therefore he trusted none would be permitted, and that when he appeared on that platform again—which from the reception he had met with he hoped would be before long—[loud cheers]—the scheme would have been perfected. Letters approving of the object of the meeting, and expressing regret at not being present, were read from Lord Ashley, Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., and Mr. T.S. Duncombe, M.P. Mr. C. Woodward moved the first resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, a park for the borough of Finsbury, to be provided at the public expense, is expedient and necessary for the health of the inhabitants of the borough, and of the neighbouring parishes, and that the open fields lying between Highbury, Holloway, and the Green-lanes, are, in the judgment of this meeting, in all respects suitable for such park.

He said that with regard to the expenditure requisite to carry out the proposed plan, it was obviously impossible to raise so large a sum by private subscription, and the parishes in the borough were already burdened with high rates, so that if they could make out a good case, they had a right to look to Government for the funds. Every other metropolitan borough had its park, and until one was formed for Finsbury, there would be a lobe wanting in the lungs of the metropolis [cheers]. Mr. Lloyd seconded the resolution, pointing out the situation of the proposed park as there described. He stated that it would contain about 300 acres. Mr. Slaney, M.P., chairman of the committee of 1832, addressed the meeting in support of the resolution. Sir James Duke, M.P., promised his hearty support, both in public and private, to the important object in view. The resolution was carried unanimously. The second resolution, adopting a memorial to the Home Secretary and to Lord Seymour, was moved by Mr. R. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Evans, and carried unanimously. Other resolutions in furtherance of the proposed scheme were also adopted, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Cochrane and other gentlemen.

EMBARKATION OF POLISH REFUGEES AT SOUTHAMPTON. — A party of Polish Refugees, 46 in number, left the Royal-pier, on Wednesday morning, for Spithead, to embark on board the ship "American Eagle," for a passage to America. The mayor was in attendance to bid them farewell, and on leaving many of them were affected to tears by the kindness shown them. Rather more than one-half the original number having decided on remaining in England, at least for the present, most of them have come to London, where they will endeavour to obtain employment, until they can return to their own country. Others have resolved on going, as soon as they can obtain passports, to France, Belgium, and Prussia.

A MAN, between 30 and 40 years of age, jumped from Southwark-bridge on Sunday morning shortly after daybreak, and plunged headforemost into the river. In his descent the unfortunate man's head struck violently against one of the abutments, and there is no doubt that his skull must have been completely battered in by the force of the fall.

WRECK OF THE "ORION" STEAMER AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The "Orion," a fine steamer plying between Liverpool and Glasgow, has been wrecked off Portpatrick, on her voyage northward, with a lamentable loss of life. The disaster occurred at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday week, while most of the passengers were sleeping. The side of the vessel was stove in by a sunken rock; she instantly filled, and went down in seven fathoms water; there being no time to run her ashore. Out of a hundred and fifty passengers, more than a hundred were saved; of the crew, the stewardess, the carpenter, and an apprentice, were drowned. The passengers, especially those of the superior class, were unusually numerous; many persons could not obtain berths, and, fortunately for them, were left behind. The wreck is very extraordinary, as the weather at the time was perfectly clear, and the water calm. One account says—"Before any of the cabin-passengers had time to dress, the water was up to their knees in the cabin. The first boat that was launched was so crowded with the panic-struck passengers that she instantly sank, and almost all on board perished. In the second boat a number of ladies were put, and they reached the shore in safety. In the meantime, the vessel gradually filled with water, and the crew and passengers were left floating on the surface of the calm waters. As soon as the accident was discovered from the shore, a number of boats put off, and picked up all that could be seen floating on the loose portions of the wreck, or swimming towards the shore. The wreck lies with the masts and funnel vertical, and half out of water; and to the rigging several of the survivors clung until they were relieved. The place where the wreck lies is not a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, and quite close to the lighthouse of Portpatrick."

Later accounts supply divers details, some varying from the first statements. The weather was "calm and hazy," but there was no fog; the shore and lighthouse could be seen. The ship struck 400 yards to the north of Portpatrick harbour, rebounded from the rocks, and sunk seven minutes after. Lists are published of those who perished. Among them were, Professor Burns, of Glasgow; Captain McNeill, the brother of the Lord Advocate, his wife and two daughters, two sons escaping; Mr. Splott, a gentleman about to proceed to Australia, lost his whole family and £700 in money. The blow on the rock appeared to be so much less serious than it really was, that generally the ship was not considered in imminent danger; the master himself proclaimed that all would be saved by keeping to the steamer, and many persons began leisurely to dress themselves. It would seem that the great loss of life was among those who had clustered on the quarter-deck, who were submerged in the violent plunges of the ship as she settled down in the sea.

THE ESCAPE OF A LADY PASSENGER.—One of the most providential of the numerous miraculous escapes which occurred was made by a lady, who, for about three-quarters of an hour, hung on by a rope attached to the rigging, till she was ultimately received on board one of the boats, in a state of great exhaustion. The following is the substance of the statement she makes:—

Shortly before the vessel struck, she was on the main deck, and she is perfectly satisfied that, at the time, there was no appearance of any fog. Immediately after the rock was struck, she ran down to the cabin and found the ladies leaping from their beds in a state of the greatest consternation. She had, at a previous period of the evening, advised those with whom she had occasion to be brought into contact, not to undress on retiring, but, in the great majority of instances, her advice had been disregarded. However, there was evidently no time to be lost, and the ladies prepared just as they were to go on deck. The captain now appeared, and entreated them to compose themselves, as there was no occasion for alarm; but our informant at once gave positive assurance to the contrary, by declaring that she had seen the vessel settling down at the bows; and ample proof of the melancholy truth was soon afforded by the water rapidly making its way over the cabin floor. The panic which ensued it is impossible to describe; and much more so was the scene which took place immediately afterwards on the deck. Some persons were praying, others uttering imprecations, others screaming. The lady in question succeeded in getting into the first boat that was launched, but it soon swamped. By some means or other she got hold of the helm of the steamer; but she had the greatest difficulty in maintaining her position. The vessel was swayed from one side to the other by the people rushing in a body to secure a place in the boats. The boiler, she thinks, now burst; but perhaps she has mistaken for this the noise occasioned by the escape of the pent up air through the skylights. Ultimately, an end was put to the tumultuous and painful scene by the vessel gradually sinking beneath the surface, namely, first forward, and then in the after part. Our informant was dragged repeatedly under water, and this, combined with her previous exhaustion, rendered her almost unconscious; so that she has no idea of what for some time followed. However, when she again came to herself, she found that she had secured hold of a rope attached to the upper portion of the rigging, and fortunately also she observed a cushion floating past her, which she likewise seized hold of. With this she experienced no great difficulty in supporting herself, and her usual composure returned. For some time she imagined that she would never reach the shore, but as time wore on she got rid of her fears, and latterly looked forward to a rescue with some confidence. She remained hanging by the rope, as above stated, for about three quarters of an hour, and at the end of that time she was picked up by one of the boats. She was landed in a state of great exhaustion, but ultimately so far recovered from the effects as to be able to proceed with the "Princess Royal" to Glasgow.

Among some of the melancholy cases which have come to our knowledge, says the *North British Mail*,

one of the most touching is that of a young woman, who, unknown to her family, had gone up to Liverpool to see a dearly-loved brother, a sailor, previous to his proceeding on a foreign voyage. After accomplishing the object of her visit, she returned by the "Orion," and was found to be among the drowned. Her brother came to Portpatrick on Tuesday, to ascertain whether or not she was safe, and his feelings, and those of the family, on hearing his sister's untimely end, may be imagined.

The "Tartar" steamer returned to Glasgow on Thursday morning, from Portpatrick, bringing with her the remainder of the passengers who had been saved, as well as several dead bodies. The total number saved amounts to fully 130, but nothing decisive can be said as to the numbers who have perished; for the passenger-list, the only record, is still in the ship. It is possible, therefore, that many passengers, such as tourists and foreigners on board, may not be inquired after for months. The surviving passengers themselves estimate that the number lost cannot be less than 100. Only twenty-three bodies have been recovered, and it is possible that not many more will be found, for the currents are rapid at Portpatrick, and might soon carry the remainder out to sea. The "Orion" was insured in the Underwriters' Room for £14,500; and the Messrs. Burns have about an equal amount covered by policies out of the room. The estimated value of the ship was stated in the policies at £30,000. The "Orion" was built by the eminent firm of Caird and Company, at Greenock, and was launched in December, 1847. She was 700 tons burthen, with large proportionate power to her tonnage. The procurator fiscal has been engaged in taking evidence, with a view to criminal proceedings. The *Times* feels satisfied that, on investigation, it will turn out that this is yet another of those fearful accidents which have been caused by the culpable anxiety of a ship's company—or of some amongst them—to shorten a passage at the risk of any calamity that might ensue. The master was in bed at the time—where, it is said, he properly was—and the ship in charge of the next officer. There is no doubt the course taken was a palpably erroneous one, and that serious responsibility rests on some person.

From the *Glasgow Mail* we gather the following interesting details:—"During the brief but fearful and eventful period between the ship going down and the deliverance of the survivors many acts of heroism and gallantry were performed. One of these was the case of a child who came up to Glasgow in its mother's arms by the 'Tartar,' who was found by a passing swimmer floating on the water, just as a boat loaded to the gunwale with the saved was crossing his track. He seized the infant and jerked it among the people on board. The child was consequently saved, as we sincerely trust was also the gallant swimmer. There was another still more astonishing feat of heroic gallantry and noblest self-denial. It was that of a gentleman who was observed struggling and swimming freighted with a lady under each arm and his own child held in his mouth, supporting himself on a board, which he held under his chin. Some less scrupulous swimmer came across him and drew away the plank which enabled him to support his head, and he was forced to let go his hold of his unfortunate child, which, in consequence, met a watery grave; the ladies, however, he safely brought to land. We have not learned this noble person's name, but it is worthy of being recorded. Another instance was that of a gentleman who, having got possession of a small piece of floating wood, when a young lady was passing, he extended his hand to her, and, saying 'This may save us both,' was enabled to keep himself and her up till they were picked up by a passing boat."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The twopenny tax at St. Paul's is to be abolished. Dean Milman on Sunday preached a sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in aid of a Church-building fund. He took for his text the passage which describes the exclusion of the money-changers from the temple; and, after reprobating the state of the Jewish people when the spirit of gain and traffic had entered even into the Lord's house, he forcibly warned us of neglecting any opportunity of securing to our places of worship a sacred character. The application of his remarks to our metropolitan cathedral and its twopenny tax is so obvious that I infer that the dean is (in humble imitation) about to expel the money-takers. If the application did not strike me I trust he will re-peruse his discourse with a view to this subject, hoping that he may be persuaded by his own eloquence to undertake a work which to my mind will confer more honour on the name of Milman than all his other works, historical, poetical, critical, or dramatic—excellent though they be.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

THE FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.—A few days since a letter was received by the son of a tradesman in Dorking, inclosing postage-stamps of the value of four shillings. The writer stated, that about eight or ten years ago he was at school with the person written to at M—in the same county, and then stole a shilling from his desk. While passing through Dorking, he saw the name of his old schoolfellow, and conscience led him to determine on restoring four-fold. The letter was characterised by contrition, and concluded by soliciting forgiveness—the writer subscribing himself, "An Unworthy Schoolfellow."—*From a Correspondent*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, after the Waterloo Banquet, yesterday week, surprised many of the senior officers present, younger than himself, by ordering his carriage "to take him to a ball."

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The interest which this great design excites abroad, we are happy to see, continues. France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, the United States, &c., have all taken measures to "show," and have appointed persons to superintend the proceedings and co-operate with our Commissioners. The only exception is the city of Frankfurt. A short time ago the senate of Frankfurt (says a letter of June 16th) published the invitation of the British Association for the exhibition of the Works of all Nations for next year, with the intelligence that an area of 60,000 square feet would be appropriated for the productions of the Zollverein. In consequence of this, a meeting of the united guilds of tradesmen was yesterday held at Frankfurt, to consider the propriety of availing themselves of the offer. The result of the meeting was, to decline sending any specimens of their native industry to the Exhibition, under the impression that it was a mere speculation of the English to improve their own manufactures by profiting from what the foreigners sent in, and adopting their discoveries and improvements.

Some progress has been made towards erecting a building by the investigations of the Committee. Though it has not adopted any of the designs sent into it, they have supplied it with materials for a design of its own. "The building," we are told by the *Daily News*, "will fill the entire space between Rotten-row and the carriage-drive in Hyde Park, which runs parallel to the Kensington-road. It will be 2,300 feet long and 400 broad, and the roofed area will consist of 900,000 square feet." There is to be a vast Central Hall, surmounted by a dome 200 feet in diameter, or nearly double the diameter—112 feet—of St. Paul's. From the floor to the summit of the dome—a polygon of sixteen sides—the height will be 160 feet; it will be lighted from the top. It is to be constructed of light sheet iron; the other portions of the building are to be of bricks of various colours, as if the whole were intended to be both sightly and permanent. There will be four entrances—the principal one towards the south, directly fronting Prince's-gate; the north entrance, fronting Rotten-row, will be opposite to the principal entrance, and there will be entrances at the east and west ends. The great hall is to be devoted to sculpture and the plastic arts. A corridor, fifty feet in breadth, will run out of it the entire length of the building. The entire space to the west of the hall will be devoted to manufactures. The uniformity of its arrangement will be varied by the formation of ornamental gardens under the clumps of trees, which it is intended to preserve, as far as possible, and among which refreshments are to be provided for those who choose to pay for them. At the eastern part of the building there will be a large central court of the same kind. One half of this part of the building will be appropriated to the exhibition of raw materials, and the other will be devoted to machines, numbers of which will be kept in motion by a steam-engine which is to be provided. A space adjacent to the great hall is to be appropriated to agricultural implements, and a corresponding space to another refreshment court overshadowed by the park trees. Tenders for the erections of the building have been invited; and, as the plan has been resolved on, the erection, with our present wonderful appliances, will no doubt soon arise and soon be completed.

The various local committees both in London and the country are actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements.

There seems to be some probability that the scheme will now be taken up with greater earnestness than has yet been manifested in Manchester, and that consequently greater success will attend the efforts of the committee.

PREPARING FOR THE EXHIBITION.—A striking fact was mentioned to us the other day, as illustrating the deep interest which the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 have already excited throughout Europe. The landlord of a pretty large inn, in the busiest part of London, has applied to his landlord for leave to build an additional story to his house, in order to obtain increased accommodation for the numerous visitors whom he expects next summer. The inn which he occupies contains some 90 or 100 bedrooms, and, in addition to that, he has taken two houses adjacent, to prevent being overcrowded next year. Such, however, has been the demand for lodgings for the summer of 1851, especially from Germany, that the whole of his house, with the additions we have named, has already been engaged for nearly the whole of 1851, and he is now about to build an additional story, with a view to provide room for twenty or thirty more guests. If this may be taken as a fair sample of the "coming events" which "cast their shadows before," the tavern-keepers, shopkeepers, and cab-drivers of the metropolis will hail the 1st of May, 1851, as the coming of the true golden age to them at least, whatever it may be to other classes.—*Leader*.

THE CITY FRANCHISE.—In the Common Council, on Friday, a resolution was carried by a large majority, that it be referred to the Freedom Committee to consider and report what amendments, if any, they would recommend in the City of London Amendments Act of 1849; a motion which presages a considerable enlargement of the municipal constituency.

Very valuable silver lead ore has been discovered at Ichington-hill, near Bristol, in abundance. Assays have been made, the ore yielding the extraordinary quantity of seventy ounces of silver to the ton.—*Bath Chronicle*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE RESPECTING GREECE.—General Lahitte announced, on Friday afternoon, in the National Assembly, that the question between the English and French Governments was arranged, the Cabinet of her Britannic Majesty having consented to accept the treaty of London, and to substitute for the provisions of the arrangement concluded at Athens, on the 27th of April, the corresponding stipulations of the Convention agreed to in London on the 19th of the same month. He added that the French Government consequently accepted that solution. The announcement was received in the Assembly, but only by the Right, with applause; the Mountain heard the tidings in stern silence. The arrangement amounts simply to the adoption of a single article, referring to the joint arbitration of an English, a Greek, and a French Commissioner, the question of Pacifico's claim on the Portuguese Government.

THE DOTATION QUESTION.—In the Legislative Assembly, on Friday, M. Flandin read the report of the committee on the bill for the augmentation of the allowances of the President of the Republic. It was listened to with great attention, and an absence of interruption. The President of the Republic was spoken of, in terms of deference, as the nephew of the Emperor. The majority listened in perfect silence, and showed no signs either of approbation or the reverse. The following is the text of the project as proposed by the committee:—"An extraordinary credit of 1,600,000*fr.* is opened in favour of the Minister of the Finances, for the expenses which have been incurred in 1849 and 1850, in consequence of the installation of the President of the Republic." The discussion on the measure is fixed to take place to-day. There had, on the previous day, been a meeting of the majority of the Assembly, composed of nearly 300 representatives. The discussion lasted till after midnight. M. de Kerdel, who proposes the amendment granting 2,160,000*fr.* as extraordinary expenses, addressed the meeting in favour of his amendment, which will probably be accepted by the Assembly. M. Thiers decidedly urged the adoption of the Ministerial project, as, by adopting it, the majority did not pledge itself as to the question of Government, nor compromise in any way its personal preferences or affections. M. Thiers terminated his speech by declaring that, though neither Buonapartist nor Republican, he should vote for the bill. M. Berryer admitted the necessity of compromise, and would agree to 2,000,000*fr.* M. Jules de Lasteyrie supported M. Berryer as to amount. M. Molé dwelt long on the necessity of the majority remaining united with the Chief of the State. The Duke of Broglie followed in the same sense as M. Molé and M. Thiers. The meeting separated after M. Molé's speech. The efforts of M. Thiers and his friends appear to have been successful, and to have gained over M. Berryer and others of the Legitimists. On Monday, in the Legislative Assembly, a dotation of three millions was voted, by 354 against 308. M. Fould declared at the commencement of the sitting that Government accepted the amendment of Thiers.

M. GUIZOT and the other visitors of Louis Philippe, who returned on Friday from St. Leonard's, give a very favourable account of the new turn which the ex-king's malady has taken, and talk of his speedy recovery as by no means improbable.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN took his seat in the Assembly on Wednesday; selecting his place upon the same bench with MM. Carnot, Vidal, De Flotte, and the more moderate Socialist Republicans. M. Vidal and Eugene Sue saluted him with fraternal cordiality. M. Girardin announces that he has resigned the direction of *La Presse*, in consequence of his election as representative for the Bas-Rhin.

THE FRENCH PAPERS ON THE RESULT OF LORD STANLEY'S MOTION.—Yesterday evening week the news of the defeat of the English Ministry on Lord Stanley's motion relative to the affairs of Greece, reached the French Government by telegraphic despatch, and was immediately published in the *Patrie*. This event created an immense agitation at the Passage de l'Opera. The Ministerial papers of Wednesday are very short in their remarks on the subject, but they all agree in considering the vote as ensuring the continuance of peace between England and France. "It is a vote," says the *Débats*, "which does honour to the House of Lords, and which France must accept as a certain pledge of the sentiments which animate the greater portion of English statesmen with regard to her." The *Débats* thinks that after such a blow in the House of Lords, and the little checks in detail which Lord John Russell's Cabinet has met with from time to time in the House of Commons, a change of Ministry must take place. The *Assemblée Nationale* rejoices at the lesson given to Lord Palmerston, and says that "ce remueur stérile de laèvre railleuse who threatened Conservative Europe cannot continue to retain power at the moment of reconstitution of government in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany." The *Constitutionnel* merely says that Lord Palmerston must either get from the House of Commons a vote of approbation of his conduct or retire. The Opposition papers abstain from all reflections on the subject till they obtain the details of the debate.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has already visited eight churches to pray to the Holy Virgin to grant her safe delivery. The names of the prince or princess, to whom the Queen is to give birth, are already

agreed upon. If a prince, he is to be called Ferdinand, and will be the eighth king of that name; and if a princess the Queen has desired that she should be christened Ferdinanda Isabella Christina.

The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is to be created Infanta of Spain. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier were present, on the 17th, at a bull fight, and were enthusiastically received by the numerous spectators. The Duke of Montpensier is the observed of all observers. Whether by calculation or by the natural want of force of character which he is noted for even in trifles he is extremely reserved to Ministers. Narvaez is said to have declared, that in the event of the Queen's demise, he would proclaim the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier King and Queen of Spain, and put the whole country in a state of siege to prevent disorder. His arbitrary proceedings are looked on with indignation even by men of his own party, many of whom would like to have some guarantee in case it should come to their turn to be persecuted.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—THE NEW PRESS LAW.—The Prussian Government has put in force the new press edict with startling vigour. Seven journals in Berlin, with the *National Zeitung* at their head, have received notice that they are excluded from post-office circulation; and nearly thirty journals in the provinces are placed in the same predicament. The disability applies whether the journals deposit caution-money or not. It is considered that to the provincial journals this measure will be nothing less than extinction. On the 18th June the King had performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of the monument to be erected in the grounds of the Invalids to the memory of the Prussian soldiers and officers who fell "for King and fatherland" in the revolutionary conflict of the years 1848 and 1849. It was the first time he had appeared in public since the attempt on his life. He was received very warmly by the public. All the Ministers, the municipality, detachments from all the regiments, and deputations from the Landwehr in the provinces, were present.

HANOVER had officially announced a plan of a third German Bund, formed of itself, Oldenburgh, the Hanse Towns, and all the northern territory opposed by its material interests to the protective commercial policy of South Germany, which the Prussian Minister has given some indications of following.

The Court of Greifswald had found M. Hassentieg, the Chief Minister of Hesse Cassel, guilty of misappropriation of public funds as a Prussian official, and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment, restoration of the sum in question, and payment of the costs.

It had been officially stated that the Erfurt Parliament will not be called together till August.

AUSTRIA.

On the 1st of October next the line of customs between Austria and Hungary will be abolished. This removes one of the great impediments to a great Customs-union in Germany.

A number of officers, who were convicted and imprisoned for having fought against the Government in the Hungarian war, have been restored to freedom and their properties. Colonels Liptay, Szeclies Rahonky, Waldberg, and Masselengi, Kossuth's brother-in-law, are among the number. They are to have their estates returned to them also. Pesth and Arad are overflowing with rejoicings for this act of mercy.

Taking the census in Hungary excites much dissatisfaction.

TURKEY.

Letters from Belgrade state that a revolution against the Turks had broken out in Bulgaria. The three districts, Widdin, Gurgyssova, and Belgrad-cieza, are stated to be in open insurrection. The insurgents were marching against the fort of Belgrad-cieza, which contains but a small garrison, but an immense quantity of the munitions of war. Another statement is, that the fort is already in their hands.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Intelligence, per Vienna, from Corfu states, that the House of Assembly had been dissolved. A stormy debate had taken place on the day preceding the dissolution, and the President had been forced out of the chair.

AMERICA.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—Intelligence from New York to June 23 states:—All anxiety on Cuban affairs is at an end. The latest intelligence states that all questions relating to prisoners are referred to Washington, to be adjusted between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister. The President has directed rigorous proceedings against all persons known to have incited the Cuban expedition. The Government steamer "Saranac" had arrived with Havana dates of the 6th inst. Her commander received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners should be honourably dealt with until advices are received from Washington. The prisoners of the late expedition have been well treated. There was no truth in the statement of five having been shot. Few additional facts have come to light relative to the Cuban expedition. General Lopez had been again arrested, and it was the intention of the Government to prosecute. Various alarming rumours had been afloat relative to collisions between the naval forces of the two governments, but happily they were without foundation. Some apprehensions were entertained of a hostile movement on the part of the Cuban Spaniards against Haytien Soulouque, and in favour of the Spanish population

of St. Domingo. The United States agent, Mr. Green, had returned to communicate with his Government.

Mr. CLAY had been attacked with bilious diarrhoea, which was considered dangerous; but, according to the latest accounts, he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his seat in the Senate.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In consequence of the evident impossibility of raising a body-guard for the Pope by voluntary enlistment in Spain, his Holiness has informed the Spanish Government that it is his intention to abandon the scheme.

It is stated that M. Thiers projects a visit to Caute-tes in the Pyrenees, with his family.

It is remarkable the number of newspapers that have sprung up in California within the last year. Many of them are daily papers—and not a few are edited by Englishmen, and the paper is said to be supplied by a celebrated Edinburgh house.

An American authority gives the following classification of the population of Cuba in 1850:—Creole whites, 520,000; Spaniards, 35,000; troops and marines, 23,000; foreigners, 10,560; floating population, 17,000—total of the white population, 605,560. Free mulattoes, 118,200; free blacks, 87,370; slave mulattoes, 11,100; black ditto, 425,000—total coloured population, 641,670. Grand total of the entire population, 1,247,230.

The *Univers* publishes a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Turin, in which the Pope says:—"We warmly felicitate you, venerable brother, on your intrepid and invincible courage in suffering this persecution in the cause of justice, and thus procuring for the church of God a new title of honour and glory."

There are in the prisons of Naples at present no less than 40,000 political prisoners; and the opinion is that, from the crowded state of the gaols, the greater number of these persons will go mad, become idiots, or die.

LATEST NEWS OF MR. LAYARD.—Letters have been received from our enterprising countryman so late as the 10th of April, and dated from Arban, on the River Khabour. Our readers will remember, that the last accounts from this quarter in the *Literary Gazette* mentioned Mr. Layard's purpose of penetrating into the Desert, which he has now done, and explored for three weeks, meeting with numerous traces of ancient population, though not so productive of antiquities as was hoped for. His present site, however, is richer in archaeological remains, and is important, as these are undoubtedly Assyrian, and thus establish the fact of the extent of that empire. Two winged bulls, and other fragments, have been discovered among the ruins. The country around is described as beautiful; the meadows rich in herbage, and the banks of the Khabour literally gemmed with flowers. Mr. Layard was desirous to examine this river to its mouth; but the Arabs in that direction were hostile to those whom he ranked among his friends, and amid whose dromedaries, flocks, and tents, he was located. The Sheikh and his ladies, and all the tribe, were kind and hospitable; and we trust arrangements may be made with the inimical parties wherever they interpose between Mr. Layard and his interesting discoveries. In his letter that gentleman says, that he thinks Major Rawlinson wrong in some of his topography, and that the chronological deductions cannot, as yet, be considered settled.—*Literary Gazette*.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—The latest advices from the United States contain some interesting details regarding the proposed junction of the Atlantic and Pacific. The New York company, by whom the concession for the construction of the canal has been obtained from the State of Nicaragua, anticipate, it appears, to open the route from San Juan or Greytown to the Pacific, so that it may be practicable for passengers in the course of a couple of months. This will at once familiarize the public with its capabilities, and will prepare the way for the grand work which is simultaneously contemplated. The statistics of the last year show that the number of passengers monthly crossing the Isthmus have been more than 4,000, and the belief is that as soon as the possibility exists nearly the whole of these will go through Nicaragua—an expectation which seems to be warranted by the difference of climate as compared with Panama, and the great saving of distance. The charge contemplated for each passenger is 40 dollars, and the transit is hoped to be arranged so as to occupy not more than 24 hours. Instead of any diminution of the tide of traffic, signs of its rapid increase are everywhere observable; but supposing, it is argued, that the monthly number of passengers should amount only to half the average which crossed the Isthmus in 1849, it would make an aggregate of not less than 24,000 persons per annum, which, at 40 dollars each, would yield nearly 1,000,000 dollars, or about £200,000. The freight of merchandise and specie, and the allowance for mail service, will have to be added; and as the land carriage connected with the route will only be for a distance of fifteen miles, the expenses of the whole service will be altogether insignificant. Under these circumstances the holders of the contract are calculating upon immense profits; and as the saving effected by the choice of this line is too palpable to admit of competition in any other part of the Isthmus, and they possess a monopoly as far as Nicaragua is concerned, there is apparently no reason to distrust in any important degree these favourable conclusions.—*Times*.

A Vienna journal states, that a society of English capitalists have offered to the Ottoman Government

to establish railways from Constantinople to the sea, and to Salonica.

The Ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the Court of Vienna is now at Rome, the Sultan having commanded him to pass through that city in order to compliment the Pope!

Ernest, of Hanover, entered his eightieth year on the 6th inst., and the birth-day was celebrated with great rejoicings in his capital city. He is now the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY.—By a letter from a private correspondent, dated at Constantinople, June 5th, we learn that the steamer which arrived there from the Danube, on the day previous, brought the children of Kossuth, two boys and a girl—their mother having made her escape; the children, by the Emperor's express orders, were sent to their parents. They embarked with their aunt, Kossuth's sister, amidst the deepest expressions of public sympathy. At Orsova, where the influence of the police ceases, the lady underwent the strictest search, with a hope probably of discovering some clue to the lost crown of Hungary.—*Globe*.

THE POPE has sent off a magnificent and rather significant present to the President of the French Republic, consisting of a splendid corona, wrought in lapis lazuli, precious stones, and gold medallions.

The cholera still prevails in Mexico.

M. LAMARTINE has left France for the East.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, to consider what steps it was most advisable to take for the purpose of maintaining and extending local self-government in opposition to centralization. Mr. James, of Birmingham, took the chair, and explained that one of the objects of the present society was to oppose the principles sought to be established by the Public Health Act. This society was resolved to use every means in its power to prevent the attempts which were now being made to extend the system of centralization, as opposed to the constitutional principles of local self-government. Amongst the various objections to the system of centralization, the society invited particular attention to the Public Health Act which was now under the consideration of the House. This bill was objected to by the society on the ground that it was likely to be passed into law without an opportunity being given to the inhabitants of Birmingham, Brighton, Luton, Whitehaven, Wolverhampton, and other towns, to be heard upon the matters therein contained. At a meeting held a few days ago in furtherance of the objects of the society certain resolutions were passed, and subsequently proceedings were appointed to take place on the present occasion. Mr. J. T. Smith, honorary secretary to the committee appointed to carry out the views of the society, addressed the meeting at some length, and pointed out the evils that were likely to arise from the system of centralization which the Government seemed disposed to adopt. He concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect that some steps should be taken to oppose the course by which, in violation of the constitutional protection afforded by the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament, the Public Health Act was about to be brought into operation in many places throughout England and Wales. This and other resolutions, having in view the promotion of the objects of the society, and the mode of raising funds to support it, were successively passed, and the meeting separated.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON BRIGHTON BEACH.—On Tuesday morning last week the children of Mr. Lewen, a visitor to Brighton, were taken to the beach to bathe. Two of them, a girl about nine years of age, and a boy about seven years, having been bathed, were dressed, and released from the machine, to play on the beach while the remaining brothers and sisters went through the process. It appears that they commenced climbing on the wheels of the machine, unobserved either by those within or those without, when the machine-driver received the usual signal to draw the machine, by the aid of his horse, further into the sea. Being on the opposite side of the machine at the time the notice was given he did not observe the children, nor in attaching the horse. At the first movement of the wheel by which he held the boy quitted his hold, and fell to the beach, receiving some slight injuries by the fall. His sister, on the contrary, instead of quitting her hold, only clung the tighter, and as the wheel revolved she rose, was carried over with it, and descended, head foremost, on the other side. The wheel then passed over the side of her head; the blood gushed from her ears; and the poor child was taken up insensible. A surgeon was instantly sent for, but before he arrived she was a corpse.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—A very gratifying return has been published, showing the decrease of pauperism in the half-year ending Lady-day, 1850, as compared with the half-year ending Lady-day, 1849. The return relates to 568 English unions. In the two counties of Durham and Northumberland there has been an increase amounting to £3,044. But in all other counties, there has been a decrease amounting to £209,588, or 11 per cent. The return for the forty-two unions of Wales shows that, in Carmarthen and Glamorgan there has been an increase of £2,163; but in the other counties, a decrease of £5,346. The result of the whole is, that in England and Wales, there has been a decrease of more than 10 per cent. This is one of the gratifying effects of abundance of food, which makes also abundance of employment.—*Sheffield Independent*.

IRELAND.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.—Mr. John Reynolds has been served with half-a-score writs of summonses in actions to recover penalties of £50 each for the illegal performance of acts as Lord Mayor of Dublin. The proceedings have been held over till now, in order that a beginning might be made under the recent Process Act, which puts members of Parliament on the same footing in regard to law proceedings as other subjects.

THE CHOLERA.—This dreadful epidemic has latterly been increasing in Thurles, Carlow, and other towns, but almost exclusively in the work-houses. The Poor-law Commissioners have considered it necessary to institute inquiries on the subject, and one of their chief officers is now engaged in this duty.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN IRELAND.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* makes the announcement, that "the American cotton-growers are about to establish factories in the West of Ireland;" a prospect which opens to his Protectionist fancy a pleasant vista of ruin to the "capital of the kingdom of cotton, Manchester."

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.—The *Dublin Advocate* observes, as to the future prospects of the country, that the intelligence from all parts of the country as to the progress of the growing crops is highly satisfactory. This, coupled with the gradual decrease of pauperism, which has been taking place for some months past, affords additional grounds for indulging in sanguine anticipations for a speedy return to prosperity.

THE POTATO CROP.—At present there are no apparent grounds for the rumours which prevailed in the earlier part of the week respecting the alleged appearance of the blight in the potato crop. The last accounts from Limerick bring no confirmation of the reported failure in that district; while in the North, where it was confidently asserted that unmistakable symptoms of disease had shown themselves, it seems that the plant is healthy and luxuriant, and that there is a reasonable prospect of a crop of more than ordinary abundance.

"CAPTAIN AARON SMITH."—A long letter appears in the *Times* from Captain Cook, who was a witness for the prosecution on the first trial of "Captain Aaron Smith," for piracy. The writer states, that in August, 1822, his brig "Industry" was boarded and taken possession of by a boat from a piratical schooner, near the Island of Cuba, which boat "was commanded by an Englishman named Aaron Smith, whom I immediately recognised by his voice, though his face was blackened. This man, the moment that he set his foot on board, gave directions that a sentry should be placed on each hatchway, and that no one should be permitted to pass up or down. All orders which he subsequently gave were strictly attended to by the pirate crew." After showing that he was most brutally used by the pirates, Captain Cook remarks, that if Mr. Smith "was acting under compulsion during the time he was in my company (judging from the seal and spirit in which he performed the part assigned to him), he acted so admirably, that, for my life, up to this hour, I have never been able to divest myself of the idea that he was a real pirate, and no 'mistake.'"

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The boys connected with the model school of this society were examined on Wednesday, Sir E. Buxton, M.P., presiding. The boys' school numbers at present nearly 700 children in daily attendance, and the girls' school 300. Since the establishment of the institution 62,828 children have been received and educated, and upwards of 3,000 teachers have been selected and trained. The schools in connexion with the society in the immediate neighbourhood of London are 203 in number, and contain 30,160 children.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—On Tuesday week, a respectable-looking man, whose name did not transpire, applied to Mr. C. J. S. Walker, at the Borough Court, Manchester, for a summons against his wife for EXTRAVAGANCE! Mr. Walker, whom it is scarcely necessary for us to designate a bachelor, laughed heartily at the applicant, telling him, with an ominous shake of the head, and a half sympathetic sigh of commiseration, that the law gave him no authority to exercise such control over the fair sex.—*Manchester Courier*.

BRITISH SCHOOLS, DORSET.—On Friday, the 14th inst., an examination of the scholars in the above institutions was held in the Girls' School-room; conducted by R. Smith, Esq., of the Parent Institution, London. The prompt and correct answers given relative to the various branches of education taught in the schools—including geography, English history, grammar, Bible history, &c.—elicited the approbation of the company assembled; and, at the conclusion, called forth the eulogium of the examiner, who expressed his satisfaction at the result of his interrogations. The examination, which lasted nearly three hours, was presided over by the Rev. J. S. Bright, the Independent minister, who at the close stated the pleasure he felt at the knowledge possessed by the children. Specimens of the boys' proficiency in drawing and mapping were hung around the room, and the evening's engagement was concluded by the distribution of prizes to the most deserving, and the presentation of buns and milk to all the scholars. Such institutions as these call forth talents from the children of toil, which would be otherwise hid, and are a means of preparing them to fulfil the duties of life with honour to themselves and benefit to society.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

It was decided in a case which came before Alderman Gibbs, at the Mansion-house, on Saturday last, that if a letter—no matter what the nature of the case—be once received and opened, the postage must be paid.

PUNCTUALITY.—At the sittings at *Nisi Prius*, the other day, Lord Campbell took his seat on the bench, at a few minutes after the usual time. His lordship evinced his respect for punctuality, by saying to the jury, "Gentlemen, I am some minutes after my time, but as I was sitting as Speaker of the House of Lords until near four o'clock this morning, I trust you will excuse it."

MOCK AGENCY OFFICES.—In the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Sydney Robert Sparks, clerk, twenty-seven, Charles Stanley, twenty-three, Edward Wright, twenty-three, agent, and James Campbell, thirty-seven, agent, were indicted for conspiracy and fraud. As far as personal appearance went, the prisoners seemed to be the last that might have been expected to succeed in so many instances of fraud as were brought against them. Campbell is a tall, scampish-looking, shabby-genteel man, sporting moustachios, an imperial, and wearing glasses. Sparks, a little, dirty, vulgar, dissipated man. Stanley, a half-smart looking young man, such as may be seen hanging about race-courses and horse-fairs. And Wright a small, vulgar, gentish-looking individual. Mr. Parnell stated the circumstances under which the fraud had been effected, from which it appeared that somewhere about Christmas last the prisoners, as a gang, commenced operations, and the first the prosecution could learn of them was that Campbell, whom they learnt had been a gentleman's servant, was traced to have met with the other prisoners at a public-house near Holborn, for the purpose of arranging their future plans of operation, and the arrangement, was that as there were many thousands in the metropolis and the province seeking for situations, that they should take offices and open them as estate and registry agents, then advertise for clerks to deposit a certain sum of money with them by way of security, and then employ them for a week or two at a salary, getting rid of them as soon as they could pocket the deposit, and when one of the places so taken became, to use their own term, too hot to hold them, they were to shift to another quarter, and the difficulty about references was to be removed by the parties, under different names, having more than one office at a time, by which means they could give references from one to another. Some one at this meeting said they thought the public were too much on their guard to be taken in, when Campbell said he had a scheme that would throw the devil off his guard, and, producing a well-drawn-up and well-printed circular or prospectus of the concern, said he thought that would lick them (meaning the public). Shortly after this the firm made its appearance, first in Upper Wellington-street, as Wright and Co., loan office, general registry, and investment company, auctioneers, &c. The same party then commenced operations in Exeter-arcade, then Brownlow-street, Holborn, then Adam-street, Adelphi, Great Queen-street, Kingsgate-street, and lastly, at Cavendish-square. At these various places the prisoners were each to be found acting in concert; and by answering and inserting advertisements, got numbers of young men to place sums varying from £5 to £50 with them. They then employed the parties so engaged for a short time, by sending them long distances from home to inquire after houses and businesses to let, and the end was that they never got back their money or salary. About seven or eight cases out of an immense number were clearly proved against the prisoners,—one of the witnesses named Loter giving the following evidence, which may serve as a specimen of the nature of all the transactions. Having deposited £10, he was duly engaged as clerk to the firm in Kingsgate-street, Sparks acting as legal adviser to the firm; as soon as the agreement was signed and he was to enter on his duties, they gave him two days' holiday to go to Greenwich fair [laughter]. All he got for his money was an I O U for four weeks' salary. When the affair of Kingsgate-street broke up witness searched, and the only valuable thing in the place was a pewter pot. The prisoners were found guilty, and Campbell and Stanley were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour; but considering that Sparks had not taken any money, and Wright had acted under the guidance of a bad father, the sentence on them was diminished to twelve months.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In the Westminster County Court, on Thursday, considerable interest was excited, in consequence of several cases standing for decision, in which the Royal Agricultural Society of England claimed, as legally due, arrears of subscription from certain members who had failed to pay their subscription without having given notice of their intention to withdraw from the membership. Of these cases, several were settled by payment, prior to being called on for hearing. On the part of the other defendants, however, it was contended that the subscriptions were voluntary, and, therefore, not legally recoverable. The Judge, however, gave verdicts for the amounts claimed.

O'CONNOR v. BRADSHAW.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, Mr. Roebuck renewed his application to have this case heard during the present sittings, instead of being put off to Michaelmas term. He submitted it might be heard after the Gorham case. Mr. Baron Alderson said, that might be after the Greek kalends. Ultimately, he said: Very well; we will take it after the Gorham case—

that is, if we survive it. Mr. Roebuck consoled his Lordship by saying, he had no fear their Lordships would survive it; at all events, the court would [laughter].

STEALING A PISTOL.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, Massie Lloyd Poad, a medical student, was convicted of stealing a pistol from the United Service Museum. The culprit, the son of a naval officer, is very respectably connected; but his dissipation drove him to pilfer as a means of raising money for his wants. He was sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for three months.

JOHN PETERS was convicted of stealing a duck from Kensington Gardens. For a long time past he had been suspected of stealing ducks there; in the present instance, a keeper saw him feeding the birds; he presently seized one, put it into his pocket, and walked away, subsequently killing it in the grounds. Sentence, three months' imprisonment.

At Southwark Police-court, a few days ago, one gentleman was fined for mounting the step of a railway carriage while the train was in motion, and another for getting out of a carriage under similar circumstances.

THE GORHAM CASE.—On Saturday, Mr. Baron Alderson gave notice that the Court of Exchequer would devote that day week and the remainder of the sittings, in all probability, to the Bishop of Exeter's case.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ABBREVIATION.—The new act for shortening the language used in acts of Parliament (13 Vict. cap. 21), which received the royal assent on Monday week, has just been issued. The act contains eight sections. It is provided by this statute, which is concisely worded, that acts of Parliament may be altered and amended in the same session. This will, after the commencement of the act at the beginning of the next session, save the usual formal provision in statutes. Acts of Parliament are to be divided into sections without introductory words. Where any act is referred to, it shall be sufficient to cite the year of the reign, chapter, and section, &c. There is a good interpretation clause as to certain words in future acts. Repealed provisions of any act are to remain in force until the substituted provisions come into force. Acts are to be deemed public acts unless expressly declared to the contrary. This statute will not take effect until after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

PROTECTION IN SCOTLAND.—The *Standard* announces that an association is now in progress for the purpose of "promoting locally in Scotland the organization which has become all but universal throughout the empire"—to re-establish protection. "The President of the incipient society is the Duke of Montrose, its Vice-president the Earl of Eglington; and amongst the Council will be found some of the most noble and a large number of the most influential and important commercial names which Scotland can supply."

COLLIERY STRIKE.—A good deal of uneasiness has been felt in the neighbourhood of Newport, Abercarn, and Blackwood, in Monmouthshire, by a strike of colliers of that district, who have turned out in considerable numbers with the object of obtaining what they call "an equalization of remuneration." No less than twenty-six collieries were standing still a few days ago in consequence of this strike, and the colliers, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000, meet daily. No open acts of violence have been resorted to.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, the celebrated defender of Rome, arrived in this town by the steamer "Queen" from Gibraltar, which reached the Mersey at three o'clock in the afternoon. The general, who was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, looked exceedingly well in health, and appeared in excellent spirits. He is said to be very busily engaged in writing memoirs upon the great events in which he took such a large part. The manuscript has been sold to a bookseller of Paris, who will publish it at the same time in the French and Italian languages.—*Liverpool Albion*.

POISONINGS.—A man named William Rousk, of Moseley, is in custody, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, by administering arsenic to her. There seems to be little doubt of his guilt. At Gossop, Derbyshire, a few days ago, a youth of 18, named Cavanagh, was poisoned by drinking beer which he had in joke poured into a lucifer-box containing oxalic acid. The oxalic acid was used by the workmen in the course of their business, and had been placed in the box in question by the deceased himself.

PORTS OF DOVER AND FOLKESTONE.—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have issued instructions to the officers at these ports to examine the baggage of passengers arriving at any hour of the night from the continent.

THE CROPS IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—We have had a great deal of cold, bleak, weather, with a long continuation of North-easterly winds, and vegetation has been kept decidedly in check—so much so, that fears were entertained that the crops would suffer irreparably. Such, however, is not the case; it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that our prospects were rarely more promising. Every description of crops seems most healthy and luxuriant. Farmers attempted to get a considerable advance at the Newcastle market to-day (Saturday), but they did not succeed. There was a large supply of grain, which was quickly sold at last week's prices.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal Family returned to London yesterday afternoon week, and were met by the Queen of the Belgians, who departed from the Continent on Wednesday.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday. At the Court, General Prince Castell-cala, Envoy Extraordinary from his Sicilian Majesty, in a private audience, presented credentials as also accredited Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Parma to her Majesty. Senor Isturitz had an audience, and presented credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain to Queen Victoria. At the Privy Council, the Earl of Cottenham resigned the Great Seal. Lord Langdale, Sir Launcelot Shadwell, and Baron Rolfe, were sworn in as Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal; which was delivered by her Majesty to Lord Langdale as First Commissioner. After the Privy Council, General Jung Bahadur Koonwur Ranajee, on a special mission from the Rajah of Nepal, was presented to the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty a letter, and also interesting and valuable presents, from his sovereign. The General was accompanied by his two brothers.

The Queen held her first public drawing-room for the season on Thursday, at St. James's Palace; and as the day was the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the assembly was one of the most brilliant courts ever held by Queen Victoria. The Knights of the various orders wore their collars, the Equity Judges their gold robes. The Nepaulesse Envoy and the officers of his mission appeared in all the refulgence of their gorgeous oriental costumes: the envoy's costume was of green velvet, picturesquely laced with gold embroidery; he wore a collar of emeralds of large size, and a turban glistening with a profusion of diamonds. The Queen wore a dress of pink silk, a train over a petticoat of white satin, with embroidery, and trimmings of pink, silver, and white tulle, and bunches of white lilies and green leaves; her head-dress was formed of feathers and white lilies set with diamonds; she wore the collar and star of the order of the Garter, and "was looking remarkably well." The presentations included a number of Blue-coat boys, according to annual custom.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The baptism of the infant Prince, third son of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. The sponsors were, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Kent (as proxy for the Duchess Ida, of Saxe-Weimar), and the Prince of Prussia (the last of whom arrived, post haste from St. Petersburg, in order to be present). When the procession had all entered, the following chorale, composed by Prince Albert, was performed:—

"In life's gay morn, ere sprightly youth
By vice and folly is enslaved,
Oh! may the Maker's glorious name
Be on thy infant mind engraved:
So shall no shades of sorrow cloud
The sunshine of thy early days,
But happiness, in endless round,
Shall still encompass all thy ways."

The infant Prince was carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the baptismal service, and, on arriving at the part for naming the child, the Countess of Gainsborough handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop, when his Royal Highness was named "Arthur William Patrick Albert." The Countess of Gainsborough received Prince Arthur after he had been baptized, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted from the chapel. At eight o'clock a State banquet was given in the Picture Gallery; after which the Lord Steward gave the following toasts—viz., "His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur;" "His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia;" "The Queen and the Prince." Afterwards, the Queen received an evening party, at which, among others, General Jung Bahadur (on a special mission from the Sovereign of Nepal) was present. The Duke of Cambridge was unavoidably prevented by indisposition from being present.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—It has been arranged that, on Mr. Tufnell's retirement from the secretaryship of the Treasury, the political duties of the office will devolve on Mr. Hayter.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

CABINET COUNCILS were held at the Foreign Office on Thursday and Saturday.

DEATH OF DAVID MACLAREN, Esq.—It is our melancholy office to announce the decease of David MacLaren, Esq., the respected Manager of the South Australian Company, who departed this life on Saturday morning last, at his residence in Park-terrace, Highbury, surrounded by all the surviving members of his family. His departure will be mourned by many persons who knew his worth, both in this metropolis and in the city of Glasgow, where he passed the greater part of his life, and likewise at the Antipodes. In the commercial world, he was well known by those who take a special interest in Colonial affairs, as having been mainly concerned in the foundation and settlement of the thriving colony of South Australia, where he spent five years in assiduous and successful labours for the promotion of its interests, as the first Colonial Manager of the South Australian Company; to the superintendence of whose affairs he also devoted himself with unwearied diligence, from the time of his return to England to the week in which he died. In the more secluded sphere of his religious associations, he was highly esteemed and extensively regarded. During his sojourn in South Australia, he

ably supplied the absence of any minister of the Baptist denomination wholly devoted to the sacred office, by constantly preaching to the colonists of that and other evangelical persuasions who chose to hear him; and the chief colonists of every class will bear united testimony to the fact, that his exemplary conduct and wise counsels contributed, as much at least as any other individual cause, to give to the colonial community of South Australia that tone of high and pure morality which has, from the first, so favourably distinguished it from the sister colonies in that region of the globe. Both before and after this period of his life, M. Maclaren was in the habit of preaching more or less frequently. In the office of deacon, he afforded to the Baptist church at Islington-green his wise and judicious advice in circumstances of unusual anxiety; and was intending to be present at the recognition of their recently-appointed pastor, when he received the summons which bade him prepare for the general assembly and church of the first-born.—*Abridged from the Patriot.*

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS FRIENDS.—On Saturday, a deputation, consisting of nearly ninety members of the House of Commons, waited upon Lady Palmerston, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens, by appointment, for the purpose of presenting to her Ladyship a full-length portrait of Viscount Palmerston (by Partridge), with an address expressive of the high sense they entertained of his Lordship's public and private character. The address, which was presented by Lord Dudley Stuart, in a suitable speech, was signed by a large number of members of the House of Commons. The following was appended to the signatures:—"In addition to whom, the following members wish to become subscribers, in grateful acknowledgment of Lord Palmerston's noble and constant exertions in suppression of the slave-trade:—Thomas Dyke Acland, Robert Harry Inglis, Edward N. Buxton, William Evans." Lady Palmerston, in reply, promptly and feelingly expressed her appreciation of so flattering a testimonial to her husband's honour and character, and her lively sense of its appropriate adaptation and value to herself, remarking delicately, but with true feminine point and grace, that the time chosen for such manifestation of confidence and regard on the part of so extensive a band of friends could but heighten to pride and gratitude the gratification she but feebly expressed. Her Ladyship, who was evidently much affected, was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the deputation. Lord Palmerston subsequently added a few remarks in the pride and gratification he felt at the event.

REV. G. W. CONDER'S LECTURES.—Yesterday week evening this gentleman delivered the second of his course of six lectures on the Christian religion. The subject of the second lecture was, "Christianity—what it professes to be and to do." The lecturer showed that the claim put forth by Christianity itself was, to be "a divine revelation to man, originating, sustaining, and perfecting spiritual life, and constituting the only religion for the world." These fundamental principles were wrought out by the lecturer with great beauty and power. The address contained many very brilliant passages, and was altogether an effort of great and signal ability. Several questions were proposed at the conclusion, chiefly turning upon the fact, or otherwise, of the existence of a God. The attendance, owing to its being "fair" night, was not so good as on the previous occasion. We trust, however, that Mr. Conder's visit to Bradford may prove productive of much good, and we earnestly solicit on his behalf the influential notice of our Christian readers. Much might be done by a little diligence toward inducing the working classes to go and hear these discourses, so especially framed to meet their present mental and spiritual exigencies.—*Bradford Observer.*

HENRY VINCENT AT WHITTLESEA. (*From a Correspondent.*)—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., Mr. Henry Vincent gave three lectures to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, at the Falcon Inn, in this agricultural town. The inhabitants resolved on the erection of a tent, which had been kindly lent by Potts Brown, Esq., of Houghton, but the high wind prevented the use of it. The purely agricultural nature of this place, being within seven miles of Peterborough, gave great interest to Mr. Vincent's visit; but the topics he selected on which to discourse to the farmers gave additional interest, and in no small degree attested his courage and zeal. The Peace Question, in relation to Financial Reform; Parliamentary and Financial Reform in relation to Free-trade; and the Present Age, were the topics broached, amidst the earnest plaudits of all classes. J. Whitwell, Esq., from Peterborough, presided at the second meeting, and made an effective speech. The number of farmers who attended these meetings—the large number of ladies who were present—the orderly conduct of the labourers—the loud applause which greeted Mr. Vincent's thorough reform views on ecclesiastical, political, financial, economical, and educational matters, are encouraging features of the present age. At the close, a vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent was proposed and seconded by two of the leading farmers of the neighbourhood, and carried by acclamation, the audience rising, and giving three times three hearty cheers.

ANOTHER PERVERT TO ROMANISM.—Mrs. Wilberforce, daughter of the late Rev. John Owen, of Fulham, and wife of the eldest brother of the Bishop of Oxford, has been received into the Church of Rome.—*Church and State Gazette.*

LITERATURE.

Nineveh and Persepolis: an Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia: with an Account of the Recent Researches in those Countries. By W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum. London: Arthur Hall and Co.

THE revived interest in the story of Ancient Assyria which has been created by Dr. Layard's recent researches will have been participated by most of our readers, who will no doubt have read the volumes recording his labours, and have felt the powerful attraction of his extraordinary narrative of travel and adventure. The archaeological and historical importance of his exciting discoveries obtains daily a fuller and more appreciating estimation; overturning the assumptions of that pretending modern criticism, which had not only pronounced the received imperfect histories of this country and empire to be semi-fabulous, but had also detected and proved, to its own satisfaction, the mythic character of the whole of that partial historic narration which the sacred records, aided by the brief notices of profane historians, had enabled us to construct. This singular and unlooked-for confirmation of the primeval and national history preserved in the Old Testament Scriptures, possesses a religious interest and significance extending far beyond the establishment of the special facts, which an arbitrary and wanton scepticism had consigned to the dim fiction-land of the *myths* of the ancient world. When it confronts this conceited and mythizing age with the monuments, sculptures, and engraved tablets of the buried Past—the contemporary records of the questioned era—bearing their unanswerable testimony to the social manners and religious customs which otherwise were lost to us—and bringing a resurrection of the names and deeds of the very kings and legislators whose existence was denied to have any certainty, or even probable historic evidence—the ground is also made sure for the reception of those related, though incidental, narratives, which are blended with this particular national story, in that only treasury of early history which has been so rudely assailed,—and for the reasonable admission of the trustworthiness of the witness whose statements had been discarded as legendary and fictitious. The scientific value of these successful researches thus becomes vastly inferior to their importance to historical religion; and the most delighted and intelligent observers of their results will be those biblical students who can appreciate the faith-uses and moral purposes to which these discoveries may be applied.

For such readers as have not the time and means necessary to the labour of separate and original investigation, Mr. Vaux has prepared the present comprehensive sketch. Not assuming to be a critical or philosophical inquiry, it presents a popular view of the subject, commencing from the earliest accounts, and extending in regular succession of narrative to the latest historical period. A work more instructive and entertaining could scarcely have been produced for the objects specially intended. It is devoted to the elucidation of two distinct points—the first, the history of Assyria and Persia, and, as connected with it, that of the Medes, the Jews, and the Chaldees, so far as can be ascertained from the sacred writings and the works of classical authors; noting the order in which the different empires succeeded each other—the state of those countries under their Grecian and Roman rulers—the effects of the rise of Mohammed and the conduct of the Musselman conquerors—and the changes which have taken place in the land and people; secondly, narrating the results of those modern inquiries which have been carried on for nearly three centuries by European travellers, with especial mention of M. Botta's discoveries at Khorsabad, and Dr. Layard's at Nimroud, and a general sketch of the results of these discoveries with regard to the history, arts, and religion of Ancient Assyria. Notes and Appendixes, which, unfortunately, find no place in the Index, furnish archaeological information and valuable materials necessary to the full comprehension of the history, but not suitable to the general body of the work.

We extract, as of more immediate interest, a portion of the chapter which sketches the results of Dr. Layard's researches; and if the style of the author has not the singular charm of Dr. Layard's personal narrative—distinguished as that is by strong poetic feeling and cultivated taste—it is yet commendable for its clearness and compression:—

"Mr. Layard commences the second division of his work with an account of the materials, now at our disposal, for the compilation of an ancient Assyrian history. He shows that, even now, our documents are but few, and that the sculptured slabs, in the absence of the paintings which once decorated the walls of the Assyrian buildings, give us but few details of their domestic history, compared with what we know from the paintings on the Egyptian tombs of the former people of Egypt. He then discusses the probable antiquity of the monuments themselves, and shows in what way the genealogical lists, at present disinterred, are available as evidence of their remote origin. The most ancient sculp-

tures which have been found, are the most correct and severe in form, and show the highest degree of taste in their execution. We know that, at least twenty centuries before Christ, the arts had attained in Egypt a great excellence, and there is no reason to doubt that, at the same period, the Assyrians likewise excelled in them. The first ascertained date in Assyrian history, as we have already shown, is that of the final destruction of Nineveh by the combined forces of the Babylonians and the Medes, which we consider to have taken place in or about the year B.C. 606. As the Scythian tribes overran and held Asia for twenty-eight years previous to that date, the latest Assyrian sculpture, on the site of Nineveh, must be as early as B.C. 634. The genealogies, discovered on different inscriptions at Nimroud and elsewhere, point to a long series of kings who were probably ruling at the time these sculptures were executed and these buildings raised, while there is a fair presumption, that a considerable interval must have occurred between the original construction of the different buildings at Nimroud itself. The removal of the sculptures from the northern to decorate the southern palace, the slabs found stacked ready for removal in another place, and the discovery of the sculptured faces of slabs turned against the wall of sun-dried bricks, with their backs smoothed to receive new bas-reliefs, are indications of a very early antiquity for the sculptures of the northern and most ancient work.

"It is further presumable, that the use of a two-fold kind of writing, inasmuch as it connects them with the Egyptians, is an analogical evidence of their antiquity; as in Egypt there were two forms of writing—the hieroglyphic for monumental records, and the hieratic, or cursive hand, for private documents of a less important character; so, too, in Assyria, the cuneiform was the monumental writing, while another species has been found, which apparently answers to the hieratic. It is curious that in Assyria the two forms of writing read different ways—the cuneiform, like the Sanscrit and Greek, from left to right, the cursive from right to left."

"We consider, then, that there is fair reason to suppose that the earliest monuments are at least twelve centuries before the Christian era, while, on the other hand, there is the possibility that they ascend to a period more remote, and which even the interpretation of the inscriptions may not enable us to assign definitely."

As a specimen of one class of interesting results—the elucidation of the language and references of Scripture—we also extract the following:—

"Ezekiel (xxiii. 14 and 15), in typifying the corruptions which had crept into the religious system of the Jews, and the idolatrous practices which they had borrowed from the nations with whom they had come in contact, seems almost to describe the very paintings which M. Botta and Mr. Layard discovered on the walls of the Assyrian buildings. He says, 'She saw men portrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans portrayed with vermillion, girded with girdles upon their loins, exceeding in dyed attire upon their heads, all of them princes to look to, after the manner of the Babylonians of Chaldees, the land of their nativity;' and the more literal version which Mr. Layard has given in a note, but which we do not think it necessary here to repeat, is even more descriptive of the observed figures. It is highly probable that Ezekiel does refer to these particular sculptures, as he prophesied on the banks of the Chebar (the modern Khabur), at no great distance from Nimroud, and might, not improbably, have seen them himself. This prophecy is usually assigned to the year B.C. 603, or thirteen years after the Medo-Babylonian conquest of Assyria. The prevalence of the red colour, which we find in such a marked manner upon the remains at Khorsabad and Koyunjik, is clearly indicated."

We might gratify our readers, if our space permitted, by extracts on the arms, dress, arts, and religion of the Assyrians; and also by some account of the discoveries of Major Rawlinson, at Persepolis, and his interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions: but we recommend them to the volume itself, assured that they will receive from it a large amount of varied and useful knowledge; of which one of the most pleasing thoughts is, that the priceless treasures already obtained from these investigations, is but the earnest of yet more extensive and momentous results.

It is our duty to say of the material part of this volume, that it is handsomely printed, illustrated by numerous woodcuts of the first order, and bound appropriately and elegantly—altogether a most attractive and unusually cheap volume.

The Crisis of Being: Six Lectures to Young Men on Religious Decision. By Rev. D. THOMAS, Stockwell. Second Edition. London: Ward and Co.

A SECOND and handsome edition of Mr. Thomas's Lectures affords us the opportunity of again warmly recommending this valuable and suggestive volume. The author has studied patiently and devoutly both the philosophy of mind and the revealed will of God. He sees the preconfiguration of human nature to spiritual truth, and presents the gospel as designed and fitted to meet and perfect it. With great philosophical breadth, there is no absence of scriptural simplicity. The divine word is introduced with absolute authoritativeness,—its meanings clearly seized, and its principles strikingly and felicitously applied. Free from confused doctrinalisms and vague prescriptions, the general theme is presented with great luminousness and power; the argument is calm and stately, and the illustration aided by imagination, sensibility, and taste. Lofty thoughts, penetrated by love, point out the motives to the life of piety: the real difficulties, the secret hindrances, to its adoption, are penetratingly unfolded; and the practical appeals are forceful and heart-searching. We believe that in all recent religious literature there is no treatment of this great subject so original and profound as the present work.—We will not fall into the bad practice of offering

flattering compliments to a religious writer, who ought to be above their influence, if any priestly worth be in him,—but we will bid Mr. Thomas be thankful that he has achieved so much, and, with earnestness, to do yet more. And will he allow us the suggestion—that the very wealth of ideas, and the disposition to scatter thoughts with profusion, is sometimes the occasion of an imperfect development, and a seeming crudeness, by which the general impression loses something of completeness and strength?

The Mercy Seat; Thoughts suggested by the Lord's Prayer. By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THIS often-treated, yet exhaustless theme, is presented by Dr. Spring with considerable freshness and novelty. Its thoughts have not much profundity or suggestiveness, but are clear, practical, and pointed. Sometimes too diffuse in style, and too doctrinally theological in matter, it is yet a volume greatly superior to the mass of practical religious works; and we doubt not that it will be perused with interest and profit by numerous readers. The chapters entitled, "Prayer and Pains," and "A Martial Spirit," exhibit a manly Christian wisdom in their thoughts and illustrations.

Family Pictures from the Bible. By Mrs. ELLET, Author of "The Women of the American Revolution." London: Peter Jackson.

THESE sketches of Scripture families are tastefully and instructively written. The idea is a good one, and the rendering is praiseworthy. We confess, however, to something of disappointment with these "Pictures" in words—they want character and force—the drawing is often feeble, the grouping tame, and the colour flat. Yet we must not omit to say, that it is a pleasing and elegant work, with meritorious "gift-book" pretensions.

The Reviewer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following books and pamphlets:—

An Exposition of the Book of Revelation. By the Author of the "Scheme of Prophecy." London: B. L. Green.—[This is the work of a lady: a good deal of information has been collected, and many practical remarks are excellent; but as an exposition it cannot be praised in the least.]—*Preach the Word: the Matter and Manner of Preaching considered.* By G. F. MABERLEY. London: Partridge and Oakley.—*Memorials of Worth.* By the Rev. ROBERT SIMPSON. Edinburgh: Hogg.—[Sketches of persons chiefly in humble life; intended to show the power of religion in the cottage.]—*The Treatise of Albertus Magnus [1193–1280], "De Adherendo Deo," of Adhering to God.* London: Charles Gilpin.—*The Bible truly Described and fairly Vindicated.* In a Series of Letters. By the Rev. Dr. BEARD. Letter I. Whitfield, Strand.—[We are glad to call attention to these tracts. Dr. Beard knows that there are thousands attached to the Bible from feeling only—not from rational conviction; and under the severe and gross attacks to which historical religion has been, and is, subjected, he offers to the sincere inquirer that scholar-like and Christian guidance which he has so effectively given to educated readers and theologians, and now seeks to render available to the less cultivated and studious. This is the kind of thing for circulation among the working-men, for whom the pennyworths of Strauss and Parker are prepared.]—*A Biblical Primer.* By the Author of "The People's Dictionary of the Bible." Vol. I., Part 2. London: Simpkin and Co.—[Already commended by us.]—*The Decay of Traditional Faith, and the Re-establishment of Faith upon Philosophy.* Two Lectures at Finsbury Chapel, South-place. By HENRY IERSON, A.M. London: Chapman.—[As we are not in the habit of denouncing free opinion, we are all the more at liberty to say, that this is a most disingenuous and untruthful production. One might be amused with anything so pretentious, if it were not too earnest a matter, and that the writer's coxcombry of spirit is so offensive—especially as his theme is what it is.]—*Pedals Lyrics.* By H. G. ADAMS. London: Charles Gilpin.—[Free, flowing, heart-songs; and, though not of great pretensions, have sometimes the ring of Mackay's verses.]—*The Elementary Catechisms: Sanitation the Means of Health.* London: Groombridge.—[These Catechisms are by the editors of that foremost and best of the penny family monthlies,—*The Family Economist*. The present—on the means of health, oddly called sanitation—contains such a store of information on the subject as was never before brought together in such a compass. It may teach adults as well as children; indeed, for the latter, we think it not wholly suitable,—we don't believe in the system of education which makes wholesale deposits of formal knowledge, on such a subject, in a child's mind. Yet it promises well for the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and style, of the intended series.]—*A Manual Exploratory of Congregational Principles.* By G. PAYNE, LL.D. London: Snow.—[This is a second edition of a useful and thoughtful little book; but we do not accept all its principles.]—*Hannibal the Carthaginian.* By JACOB ABBOTT. London: Simms and McIntyre.—[This is a boy's book—such as we can yet devour—a boon to the winter evenings and holiday afternoons.]—*Devotional Musings; or, Thoughts in Verse.* By W. HOPKINS. London: Jackson and Wal-

ford.—*Duty of the Rich.* By an ENGLISHMAN. London: Sampson Low.—*What is the Corporation of London? and Who are the Freeman?* By J. T. SMITH, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: Effingham Wilson.—*British Influence and Responsibility.* A Sermon preached before the Directors and Friends of British Missions. By Rev. J. STOUGHTON. London: Snow.—*Congregational Independency as Old as the Apostles.* By ROBERT BEST, Pastor of the Independent Church, Kirkham. London: Jackson and Walford.—*An Apology for the Total Abstinence Pledge.* London: C. Gilpin.—*Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister; a Speech delivered by W. C. SLEIGH, Esq., at Edinburgh.* Edinburgh: Wares.—*All Prophecy Fulfilled.* Paisley: Neilson.—*A Voice from the North; or, The Foundation and Philosophy of Legislative and Governmental Principles.* By a MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. London: Effingham Wilson.—*The Art of False Reasoning Exemplified; in Extracts from the Speech of Sir Robert Peel, reported from the Times of July 7, 1849.* London: Ollivier.—*Appendix to a Letter dated April 2, 1850; containing the Replies of Mrs. Church and her Family to "Their Friend."* London: Fox.—[A fancy sketch of the Episcopal "Happy Family."]—*Thoughts on the Practicability of a Comprehensive System of National Religious Education.* By S. H. LONDON: Boulton and Co.—[Conceived in a liberal spirit, but inconclusive in reasoning, and impossible to be reduced to practice.]—*The True Idea of Baptism.* By LORD CONGLETON. London: Ridgway.—*Palingenesis: a Few Considerations on Regeneration in Baptism, &c.* By Rev. C. GIRDLESTONE, M.A. London: Painter.—*The "Charitable Hypothesis" Defended. A Letter to the Bishop of Exeter.* By the Rev. W. S. BRICKNELL, M.A. London: Painter.—*God, a Positive Demonstration.* By JOHN BAKER HOPKINS, Author of "Crime," &c. London: J. O. Clarke.—[A "positive" absurdity—as was the writer's "Crime," and as is, we presume, his "&c."]—*Walkest Thou Charitably? An Exposition of Rom. xiv. 13–21.* By BENJAMIN FARRINGTON, B.A. London: Gilpin.—*An Essay on the Adaptation of Christian Instruction to the Present State of Society.* London: Whittaker and Co.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening the second of a series of tea-meetings was held at the King's-head Tavern, in the Poultry. Invitations had been sent to many gentlemen resident in the metropolis and the surrounding districts, requesting them to meet Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., the President, and the Council of the National Reform Association, in order that reports of progress made during the last month might be made, and that the best means of furthering the objects of the society might be considered. About seven o'clock the large room was crowded, and Sir Joshua Walmsley took the chair; and, in the course of his speech, assured the gentlemen around him, that the council was most anxious to act upon the opinions of those whose long experience enabled them to advise; and stated, that the recommendation of the Conference at Crosby-hall to re-construct the council, was now under the most anxious consideration, but that the plans were not sufficiently matured to be laid before the present assembly. He was, however, prepared to declare, that the principles upon which it was resolved to organize the council of the association were such as would meet with the approbation of all those whose sincere object it was to effect a perfect union of confidence between the middle and working classes. The President expressed the great satisfaction which he felt in being able to inform his hearers, that among the Liberal members of the House of Commons there was a rapidly-growing feeling of confidence in this association, founded upon the integrity of its proceedings, and its abstinence from all interference between constituencies and representatives [hear, hear]. The Rev. W. Linwood gave a report of the progress of the Sydenham association. Mr. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Tindal Atkinson, also addressed the meeting; after which the following resolution was carried:—

That this meeting, deeply impressed with the conviction that it is of the greatest moment to support the National Reform Association, by means of renewed exertions, pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to increase its efficiency by procuring additional subscriptions and members.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by several gentlemen from various parts of London and the country.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR and his brothers have been elected members of the St. George's Chess Club: they are said to be all good players.

Louis Philippe's fortune, it is said, is divided by his will among his children and grand-children, in eight equal parts, and that the share of each will be 500,000f. (£20,000 per annum); so that Louis Philippe's private fortune, notwithstanding the great depreciation within the last two years, amounts to £160,000 sterling a year.

Julian Harney, the Chartist writer, is bringing out a new weekly publication, bearing the questionable title, *The Red Republican*.

The *Devonport Times* shows how a dentist was put in a fix. "A labouring man, of Exeter, a disciple of Vulcan, on going to have a tooth extracted at the Dispensary, after suffering considerably from the difficulty it caused in drawing, was told by the operator that the fee was sixpence, on which the fellow very naively replied, that if such was the case, as he had not any cash with him, he must be good enough to put the tooth in again."

GLEANINGS.

Some silly verses on Protection by Lord Maidstone, having been dissected by the *Morning Chronicle*, the young author responds in abusive notes; terming the writer a "five guinea scribbler," "simple Smith or Higginbotham," &c. Mr. "Higginbotham" replies with much wit and clever repartee. In the course of his note he says, "I cannot divest myself of my original faith in the instinctive chivalry and courtesy of a nobleman who (besides his Finch illustrations) claims descent from that very Sir Christopher Hatton who won the Great Seal by his dancing, and still figures in the *Critic* as 'turning out his toes.'"—*Weekly News*.

In the *Art-Journal* for April is published the following statement of the number of pictures imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1849:—from Prussia, 34; Germany, 1,066; Holland, 1,946; Belgium, 2,420; France, 3,498; Spain and Portugal, 326; Italy, 1,723; other countries, 1,678; total, 12,691.

A colosseum is about to be erected on the grounds of the Woodside Hotel, at Liverpool.

"Ma'am, your gown's dragging in the mud."

"Well, suppose it is, isn't it fashionable?"

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, "Upon my soul, if the river was but a bit higher, the ship would go to the bottom."

The Court of Exchequer has decided that the savings of a wife out of her allowance for separate maintenance are the property of her husband.

In several of the northern parishes in Jamaica there has appeared among the cocoa-fields a disease similar to that which has for the last few years proved so disastrous to the potato crop in Ireland.

A boy named Cannon, residing in Aberdeen, has died of hydrophobia, after intense suffering. He was bit by a dog some weeks ago.

A new and elegant adhesive postage envelope has just been issued by the Stamp-office authorities; the improvement consisting in making the envelope adhesive, and appending an embossed seal, displaying the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, in raised white, upon a delicate pink ground.

Derrynane Abbey, so long the home of the O'Connells, and the palace of the Liberator, whose name has conferred upon it a share of his own immortality, is announced for sale—an act which, it seems, is prompted by some half-dozen creditors, and, curious enough, the name of the sheriff who is to effect the object is O'Connell!

The Museum of the Louvre is becoming richer every month. A little while ago it obtained a large increase of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. It has just received a considerable number of Mexican and Peruvian antiquities.

PLEASANT INFORMATION.—Twice within five minutes, while walking in Quebec, I have informed persons that their nose or ear was frostbitten.—*Dr. Bigsby's Quebec*.

"You labour overmuch on your composition, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine. "I write a sermon in three hours, and make nothing of it." "So your congregation says," quoth the doctor.

BIRTHS.

June 18, at Spring-hill House, Nailsworth, Mrs. A. M. FLINT, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 6, at the Old Meeting, Bedworth, by the Rev. S. Hilliard, Mr. JOHN ANTON CLARE, of Coventry, watch finisher, to MARTHA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. DRAKEFORD, druggist, and for many years a deacon at the Old Meeting, Bedworth.

June 18, at St. John's Church, New North-road, Hoxton, by the Rev. A. P. Kelly, M.A., Mr. CHARLES JAMES CHURCHER, of Walworth, to ELLEN, only daughter of the late T. GILLARD, Esq., of the Strand.

June 18, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Oxford-place, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Bunting, D.D., the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR to ELIZABETH ELLIS, second daughter of J. COLE, Esq., of Leeds.

June 19, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Alban's, by the father of the bride, Miss EMMA UPTON, of St. Alban's, to Mr. GEORGE HARRIS, of London.

June 19, at the Registrar's Office, Market Harborough, the Rev. SANDERS CHEW, of Cheddor, Somerset, to JULIA JANE, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. GOUGH, of Westbury, Wilts, and sister of the Revs. T. T. Gough, of Clifton, and J. J. Gough, of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

June 20, at Chisill Independent Meeting, by the Rev. J. Mirams, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, grocer, to MARY, only daughter of Mr. T. WILKINSON, farmer; all of Barley, Herts.

June 20, at Harwich, by his uncle, the Rev. C. Covey, rector of Alderton and Great Washbourne, Gloucestershire, OLIVER JOHN, second son of the Rev. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., of Ratcliff, London, to AGNES MARIA, only child of S. BILLINGSLEY, Esq., of Harwich.

June 25, at Holloway, by the Rev. A. J. Morris, BASIL ROBERTSON LETHBR, Esq., to ANNE ROBINSON, the eldest daughter of B. BOOTHBY, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Pontefract.

DEATHS.

June 3, at Armagh, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OLIVER EDGAR, author of "The Variations of Popery."

June 11, in Hans-place, in the 93th year of her age, Mrs. BRADBURY.

June 16, aged 58, PHOEBE, wife of J. POWELL, Esq., of the Limes, Upper Clapton, and of Lime-street, City.

June 21, aged 29, ANNE, wife of Mr. A. VERNON, of Longfleet, Poole, Dorset.

June 22, at Park-terrace, Highbury, in perfect peace, in his 66th year, DAVID M'LEARN, Esq.

June 22, at Uxbridge-common, Middlesex, in his 78th year, the Rev. WILLIAM WALFORD, late pastor of the Congregational church at the Old Meeting, Uxbridge. Mr. Walford was for many years the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith in Homerton College, of which he was the Resident Tutor. Previously to his being invited to undertake that important office, Mr. Walford was the pastor of an Independent congregation at Yarmouth. "He has," says the *Patriot*, "from time to time put forth several publications, displaying both critical acumen and scholarship. Among these are, 'A New Translation of the Book of Psalms,' and 'Herm Romanus,' a version, with Critical Notes, of the Epistle to the Romans. But his beautiful volume on Prayer has more advantageously revealed his Christian character to the general reader. Mr. Walford was distinguished by the warmth of his friendships, and by the general amiableness of his character, which rendered him much beloved by the students during his occupancy of the Resident Tutorship at Homerton."

June 24, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, schoolmaster, of Rushden, Northamptonshire, and, until recently, a compositor on the *Northampton Mercury*.

Devon, 60s. to 66s.; Fresh, 6s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Seed Market was very thinly attended; indeed, business may be regarded as over for the season in many articles, and quotations cannot be given with much accuracy. Canary seed was decidedly easier to buy.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 35s. to 50s. Cow Grass (nominal).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 0s. to £9 0s. Trefolli (per cwt.).....£3 10s. to £3 12s. Rapeseed, new (per last).....£4 15s. to £5 10s. Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 11s. Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 18s. Canary (per quarter) new.....74s. to 84s. Tares, Winter, per bush.....nominal; Spring 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 32s. Turnip, white (per bush.).....s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....33s. to 50s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£5 10s. to £7 10s. Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 10s. to £5 0 Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 33s. to 34s. Tares (per qr.).....small 21s. to 24s.; large, 25s. to 30s. Rye Grass (per qr.).....—s. to —s. Coriander (per cwt.).....—s. to —s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, June 24.—There have been several fresh cargoes arrived since our last report, in good condition; but the weather is so hot, they are selling very slowly. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 60s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch Cups, 60s. to 70s.; Do. Whites, —s. to —s.; Rhenish, 60s. to 70s.; Belgian, 60s. to 70s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 24.—The bine continues to progress favourably, with scarcely any fly. Our market remains without alteration.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 24.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 6,305 bales, including 1,797 from Sydney, 1,416 from Port Phillip, 891 from the Cape of Good Hope, 651 from Bombay, 412 from Germany, 1,073 from Van Diemen's Land, and 33 from Buenos Ayres. The public sales are still in progress, and the buyers appear to take off freely all that is put up. The following is the average of the rates at which the sales have been made:—Australian, 8d. for locks, to 1s. 10½d. for scoured sheep's; and lambs', 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4½d. Port Phillip, 9d. for locks, to 1s. 7½d. for clean sheep's; and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. for lambs'. Van Diemen's Land, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d. for sheep's; and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. and 1s. 10d. for lambs'. South Australian, 8d. to 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d. for sheep's, and at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for lambs'.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—From all parts of the country we hear of an extensive business doing in combing wool, and the quantity that has already changed hands is much larger than usual for the period of the year, and buyers seem still desirous to secure a quantity, notwithstanding the advanced prices demanded. The accounts from Ireland represent considerable excitement in the market there, and much higher prices are now demanded.

Scotch has been more inquired for, but holders are less anxious to sell at present prices, expecting prices to open very high at the fair.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 24.—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of Tallow has ruled heavy, but we have no material change to notice in prices. To-day P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 36s. 6d. to 37s., and for delivery during the last three months 38s. to 39s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day ...	10,691	8,396	8,096	23,304	24,733
Price of Y. O. ...	42s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	44s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 6d.
Delivery last week	218	843	1,208	1,132	946
Do. from 1st June	1,572	3,135	4,979	2,470	3,484
Arrived last week	1,066	1,382	484	1,146	809
Do. from 1st June	1,049	3,432	5,516	1,301	2,593
Price of Town ...	42s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 30s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £43; Spanish, £41; Sperm £35 to £—, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

METALS, LONDON, June 14.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL, &c.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 0 0	Swedish keg ..	13 0 14 10 0
Nail rods.....	6 5 0	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops.....	7 0 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER, &c.	
Sheets, single.....	7 10 8 5 0	bolts.....	per lb. 0 0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton.....	84 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—	3 10 0	Tin.....	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, &c., per lb. 0 0 8½	
Fig. in Wales.....	3 5 3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER, &c.	
Do. do. forge.....	2 10 3 0 0	South American, in bond.....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	3 5 0—2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD, &c.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Fig. per ton.....	18 0 13 5 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet.....	19 0 19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.....	2 16 0	Red lead.....	19 0 19 10 0
Do. in Wales.....	3 5 3 10 0	White ditto.....	25 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	5 10 6 0 0	Patent shot.....	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, &c.	
Rails.....	4 15—5 5 0	Spanish, in bond.....	17 5 0
Chairs.....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN, &c.	
FOREIGN IRON, &c.		Block, per cwt.....	3 14 0
Swedish, warehoused, CCND.....	11 15 13 5 0	Bar.....	3 15 0
CCND.....	0 0 0	Refined.....	4 0 0
PSI.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, &c.	
Gourieff.....	0 0 0	Banca.....	3 12 3 13 0
Archangel.....	0 0 0	Straits.....	3 10 3 11 0
		TIN PLATES, &c.	
		IC Lake, per box 1 6 1 7 0	
		IC Charcoal.....	1 11 0 1 13 0
		IX ditto.....	1 17 0
		SPRINTER, &c.	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton.....	14 0—15 0 0
		Do. to arrive.....	0 0 0
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 4 0	

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 24.

A heavy market. Stewart's, 16s.; Hutton's, 16s.; Braddell's 15s.; Belmont, 14s.; J. Hartlepool, 14s.; Wylam, 13s. 3d. Fresh arrivals, 63; left from last day, 34. Total, 97.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 22.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 70s.	48s. to 70s.	50s. to 73s.	48s. to 70s.
Clover Hay	60s. 90s.	60s. 90s.	60s. 84s.	60s. 90s.
Straw.....	21s. 28s.	22s. 28s.	22s. 28s.	22s. 28s.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—This article has been steady to-day: last week's prices have been paid, but no advance can be quoted. 630 hhds. West India sold; Barbadoes, 34s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. Mauritius: 6,500 bags sold steadily in public sale; brown, 30s. 6d. to 34s.; yellow, 35s. to 39s.; extra fine, 41s. to 42s. Bengal: 1,000 bags offered in public sale, and bought in at high prices. Madras: 1,500 bags offered and withdrawn for want of buyers at previous rates, but subsequently sold by private contract; the qualities were low.—Refined market steady; low brown lumps, 48s. 6d.; fair to fine, 49s. to 50s. 6d. 100 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses were offered and withdrawn, at 17s. to 17s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The market wears a steady appearance, but the amount of business done has been very limited. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted firm at 43s.

RICE.—3,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale at irregular prices, but they about averaged those of last week. 1,500 bags Madras sold at previous rates, 8s. to 9s.

SALTPETRE.—100 bags of good quality, refraction 5½, sold in public sale at 27s.

PERMUTO.—A small parcel sold in public sale, 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

COTTON.—The market has been very brisk; 1,600 bales sold on 'Change a shade above previous rates.

INDIGO steady; 9,200 chests declared for the quarterly sale. **TEA.**—This article wears an upward appearance; the amount of business done to-day has not been large, as public sales take place to-morrow (Wednesday).

COCHINEAL.—100 bags sold steadily at last week's currency. Honduras silver 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d.

SUNDRIES.—Jamaica ginger sold £3 14s. to £7 10s. Jamaica arrow-root sold 4½. Common brown sago bought in 11s. Rhellac bought in 40s. to 48s. Persian berries bought in £6. Blue galls bought in 9s. to 9s. 6d. Sorts bought in 70s. Red Saunders wood bought in £2 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. Sapan wood sold £8 5s. to £10 15s. Gambier partly sold 11s. 6d. to 12s. Deer horns sold 54s. 6d. to 55s. Buffalo horns sold 40s. to 41s. 6d.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; Retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
THOMAS FRANCIS,
Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 20, 1850.
Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome teaspoon of CHARLES WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE.

This beautiful material has now enjoyed an unparalleled success for ten years. It has survived all other solid substitutes; has gone the circuit of the globe; has been tested for its sweetness and purity, in all climates, for every domestic use; and, however utopian it may appear to the sceptical reader, C. WATSON stakes his reputation on its possessing all the essential attributes of silver, both in wear and sweetness.

His Establishment also contains every article in electro-plate, from the most neat and simple to the most costly and recherche. Knives and Forks, paper Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and an endless variety of Jewellery.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Strong Fiddle.	Threaded.	Electro-plated Fiddle.	Threaded Fiddle.
Table Spoon	16s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	63s. 0d.
" Forks	16s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	63s. 0d.
Dessert Sps.	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	48s. 0d.
" Forks	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	48s. 0d.
Tea Spoons.	5s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	30s. 0d.

A WEDDING-RING and a GUARD-RING for 21s., both of them sterling gold, and stamped. Parties at any distance, by cutting the circle of their finger on a piece of card, and enclosing it with a Post-office Order, will have them sent by return of post.

This is an agreeable and pleasant mode of purchasing these articles, and saves a personal application.

These premises have just undergone extensive alterations, and are now re-opened with an entirely new and elegantly-assorted stock of Jewellery, Albata Plate, Electro-plate, Cutlery, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1795.—Address, 41 and 43 BARBICAN. Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount. A Catalogue sent post free.

An order with a remittance will be promptly attended to. Carriage paid to any part of the Kingdom.

COMPOSITIONS FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS.

THESE Compositions, which have so remarkably extended the use of the Steel Pen, are brought to a very great perfection, being more easy to write with, more durable, and in every respect preferable to the ordinary Ink. In warm climates they have become essential. They consist of—

- No. 1. A Blue Fluid changing into an intense Black colour.
- No. 2. A Patent Unchangeable Blue Fluid, remaining a deep Blue colour.
- No. 3. A superior Black Ink of the common character, but more fluid.
- No. 4. A brilliant Carmine Red, for Contrast Writing.
- No. 5. A Carbonaceous Recording Ink, unchangeable by any chemical agent.

Also, a new kind of MARKING INK FOR LINEN, and Inkholders adapted for preserving Ink from evaporation and dust.

Bottles at 3d. each, convenient for writing from, are prepared, which will enable those who wish to try either of these articles to do so at a small expense. Persons inquiring for the Blue Fluids, should be particular to use the terms, "Unchangeable Blue Fluids," "Blue Black," whichever they may require.

N.B. Black Ink and Imitations of the above articles are constantly being announced as "New Discoveries," but on examination they will be found to have only some new names.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London; also sold by all stationers and booksellers.

The unchangeable Blue Fluids are Patent articles; the public are therefore cautioned against imitations, which are infringements, to sell or use which is illegal.

STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.

The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

TO LADIES.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

An Oriental Eucalyptic Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin, while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.

* Beware of spurious "KALYDORS" for sale. The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of the genuine article. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD CHAINS, &c. &c.

BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.

The same Movements in Silver Cases, £3 15s., at the Manufactory, 16 and 63, CORNHILL. A Large and Beautiful Stock can be selected from, with highly-finished movements, Four Holes Jewelled, Rich Gold Dials, and every improvement.

Benson's Patent Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in four holes, rich Gold Dials, Double-backed Gold Cases, and to mark the seconds, and every other improvement.....£8 8 0

Ditto, ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials 3 10 0

Or the above Watches can be had in Hunting Cases, for the extra charge of 15s. and two guineas, gold and silver respectively.

The proprietors beg respectfully to inform the public, that in consequence of the large profits usually charged upon Watches they have been induced to manufacture their entire stock; and the immense number sold enables them GREATLY TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES.

A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office banker's order.

A splendid stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for Sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.

A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements—that is, Gold Dial, Jewelled in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Double-backed Cases, &c., with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas.

WATCHES MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.

THE most varied Assortment of TABLE CUT-

LERY in the World, all marked "Burton (late Rippon and Burton)." and warranted, is always selling at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, 39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of NEW-MAN-STREET), and No. 1, NEWMAN-STREET, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. Three-and-a-half-inch ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 9s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 25s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferules, from 42s.; white bone table knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair; black horn Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c., of the best quality, and at prices on that low scale for which this Establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century.

Detailed Catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every Ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

EASE in WALKING and COMFORT to the

Feet, Wellington-street, Strand, London, near Waterloo-bridge. HALL and CO., Sole Patentees for the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test, and received the approbation, of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented. They never draw the feet or get hard, are very durable, and adapted for every climate; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with the common blacking.

* HALL & CO. particularly invite attention to their Elastic Boots, which are much approved; they supersede lacing or buttoning, are drawn on in an instant, and are a great support to the ankle.

Their Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen.—This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses—comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hoods, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on **TRADE TERMS**. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do Business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those meretricious and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of **TEAS** now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantage, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEA.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Common Tea	2 8	Common Green	3 0
(The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		Young Hyson	3 4
Sound Congou Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Congou Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black.)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	3 8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4	Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
(This is a high-class Tea.)		The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0
Finest Lapsang Souchong	5 0		
This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)			

COFFEES.

The Coffee market is very uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s. d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee	1 0
Fine Plantation (recommended)	1 2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1 6
Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery. Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to **CHICORY**, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

MANSSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

PURCHASERS OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

WILL be best supplied when the interest of the Customer is most considered. Such is the case at the Establishment of **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL. None but Goods of the most improved manufacture are sold by them, and then at the lowest scale of prices. They have adopted a system of business by which the purchaser may limit his outlay at his own discretion, and be sure of the quality and value of his material. He, in fact, first buys his cloth at a given price per yard (which is marked in plain figures upon every piece), in sufficient quantity for the article of dress required, and is then charged a fixed and reasonable price for the making-up.

The Ready-made Stock for the present Season embraces everything that capital and skill can command.

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